BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,408 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885,
Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weigheil 23rd	June.
Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond ...30th	,,
Nizam	2736	500	W. I. Webber ..7th	July.
Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin ...14th	,,
L. Surat ..	3142	550	C. R. Edwards ..21st	,,
L. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E. Breeze.....28th	,,
— Assaye	3938	5 0	S. F. Cole 4th	Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates 11th	,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson...18th	,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector 25th	,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change Vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3857	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NERAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE.....	3869	600	M. de Horne.....	24th July
VERONA	3116	630	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON viâ Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or viâ Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	550	1st July 1885.
MANILLA.....	4,500	500	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London viâ Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, VIA CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons. H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000 600	2nd July
BERENICE.....	C.B. Verona...	3,500 550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA.....	G. Mahorcich..	4,100 600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....Rs.	500	Rs. 300
RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... Rs.	500	Rs. 430

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA.....G. Mahorcich.....		4,100 600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM.....	2,900..	Alexanderson.	23rd June
,, MACLEAN	2,300..	J. Schofield...	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE.....	2,900..	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Price.
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 0
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 4
BALLS .....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. PLAY CLUB.
CLEEKS. PUTTERS.
IRONS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls.....Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls ..... ,,	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered" ... ,,	4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy .....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy .....Annas 4

CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and its rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 24 to 32. Ramsmatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 48-in. to 56, at Rs. 15,18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. White Waterproof Cloth (Breadth 60-in), Rs. 4 a yard. Coachman's broad cloth raincoat with turian cover at Rs. 6. Waterproof sheet, with warm lining from Rs. 8 to 10. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Overcoat at Rs. 15 and 20. Four Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Re. 1-8 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 11 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Linen Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

ESSUBHOY ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in July and August next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat officers noted below up to noon of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona	Hay—Under schedule No. 1, tenders to be received on 13th July, 1885.
Bombay ..... Colaba ..... Ahmednagar ..... Mhow ..... Asirgarh ..... Nasirabad ..... Neemuch ..... Karachi ..... Deesa ..... Deesa (for Abu) and Abu-road Station ..... Belgaum ..... Ahmedabad	Hay—ditto—ditto—3rd August, 1885.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET," | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY," | "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

PHENYLE DISINFECTANT SOAPS,

GENUINE ENGLISH MAKE.

PHENYLE TOILET SOAP,

A very pleasant and healthy soap for usual Toilet use, a great preventive of irritation of the skin.
Per Box of 3 tablets As. 12.

PHENYLE HOUSEHOLD SOAP,

Far superior to Carbolic and other Soaps. This Soap is perfectly harmless, as well as being a capital Disinfectant.
One pound Bar As. 8.

PHENYLE VETERINARY SOAP,

Cleanses the Skin and Improves the Coat, frees from objectionable Odour, and contributes to the Health of the Animal.
One pound Bar As. 8.

PHENYLE DOG SOAP,

Cures Mange and Distemper. Kills all Insects.
Per tablet As. 4.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE AND PREPARATIONS

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—RED.		
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After Dinner }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { After Dinner }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { Dinner Wines }	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer { Dinner Wines }	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { Dinner Wines }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { Dinner Wines }	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—WHITE.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	26 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	20 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—RED.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—WHITE.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
18 0	20 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reserve (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's ... gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... gold ,,	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... black ,,	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... red ,,	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port ... green ,,	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed at in Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TULL, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

PURE CLARETS.

BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine.....	Rs. 10	0 nett.
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	,, 13	4 ,,
ST. EMILION, rich full-bodied	,, 15	8
ST. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	,, 19	0 ,,

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux.

BODGER, WARBURTON & CO.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

"It is the best watch I ever had in my life, and I never miss an opportunity to recommend it to others."—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no farther recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Millinery, Lace, Gloves.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Ball Dresses, Tea Gowns.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Trousseaux, Layettes.

BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Children's Dresses, Underlinen.

NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

BOMBAY POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame.....	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,, 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,, 500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves.....	,, 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated.....	,, 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new.....	,, 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves.....	,, 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c.....	,, 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c.....	,, 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank.....	,, 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 12, 1881. Agents.

GIN AND HOLLANDS.

TRADE MARK.

Dry Unsweetened Gin
MATURED BY
Treacher & Comp.y
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla
AND
Poona.

Per doz., Rs. 18 Cash.

This Gin is imported direct from one of the most noted English Distilleries, and can be confidently recommended as a perfectly pure Spirit, entirely free from all deleterious substances.

	Per doz. Cash.
Treacher's "Superior" Old Hollands	Rs. 16 0
De Kuyper's Holland's Geneva (15 bottles in case)...	,, 27 0
Treacher's London Old Tom	,, 17 0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin	,, 18 0

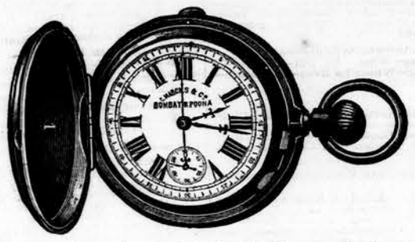
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES
MANUFACTURED BY

POONA 1, East-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0
We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.		

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.
FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.
HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.
MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.
Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,
CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.
ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON — RICHD. MATHEWS & Co. — TRADE MARK — WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN

Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

GOLD MEDAL WHISKY
The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces
THE FAMED
"C. I. G."
(Registered Trade Mark.)
SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*
Sole Proprietor: E. VAUGHAN-JONES, LONDON AND GLASGOW.
Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
C. DAY & Co., Agents, London, also for Kinahan's "L.L."

IMPORTANT TO ANGLO-INDIANS.
GOODALL'S HOUSEHOLD SPECIALTIES
WILL SOON BE AT
Every Station and Bungalow throughout India.
ONCE USED PEOPLE WILL NEVER BE WITHOUT THEM.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER
Is superseding Yeast in England, and is far preferable to it, and where it has been tried in India the Baking Powder has been very highly spoken of. Bread, Pastry, and Cakes made with it are beautifully light and easy to digest. Sold in **1d.** Packets, and **6d., 1s., 2s.,** and **5s.** Tins. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S BLANC-MANGE POWDER.
By its use a most delicious Blanc-Mange may be produced in a few minutes at a trifling cost, and without any trouble in the cooking. It is rapidly displacing the old and tedious method of preparing them. It may be had of various flavours, i.e., Raspberry, Strawberry, Lemon, Almond, Vanilla, Coffee, and Chocolate. Sold in Boxes at **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S CUSTARD POWDER.
For making delicious Custards without Eggs. Sold in Boxes, **6d.** and **1s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S EGG POWDER.
A real substitute for Eggs. Its action on Cakes, Puddings, &c., resembles that of the Egg in every particular, enriching them in colour and flavour, and rendering them most wholesome and nutritious. Sold in **1d.** Packets, **6d.** and **1s.** Tins.

GOODALL'S MUSHROOM KETCHUP.
Recommended to all true lovers of the pure Mushroom in India, as being a perfectly genuine and unadulterated article. Sold in Bottles at **6d., 1s.,** and **2s.** each. At all Stores.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
The best and most highly appreciated Tonic Wine known in India. It strengthens the whole system. Stimulates the appetite. Is invaluable for Indigestion and those forms of Nervousness incidental to a residence in a hot climate. Is by far the safest and best Tonic Wine for delicate Children and persons to whom Quinine in any other form is objectionable. It has long been recognised as the best article for the administration of Cod Liver Oil, the combined effect being very efficacious. DOSE:—A wine-glass full twice or thrice a day.

Sold in Large Bottles, **1s. 1½d.** and **2s. 3d.** each. At all Stores.

The whole of the above HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES are admirably adapted for Family use in India. The BAKING, the BLANC-MANGE, and the CUSTARD POWDERS cannot prove otherwise than invaluable for Children and Invalids, both on account of their purity and the simplicity of their preparation—while the *bon-vivant* in India will find both the Tiffin and Bara Khana to have received many delicious additions.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENT FOR INDIA—
F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD.
DEPOTS ALSO AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, LAHORE, & RANGOON.

CHAMPAGNE.
HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE
LUBRICANT
("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.
Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.
PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
ENGELBERT & CO.,
BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.
AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

COD LIVER OIL
PETER MOLLER'S

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL
for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition,
AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy;
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL REGISTERED TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S
Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.
PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.
ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.
SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

NUBIAN
LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, in stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.
THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION

MAGNESIA

Of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N.B. ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE
"OPEN SESAME"
SPIRIT STAND,
OF
NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the Stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars,

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:—
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles, Cut all over, Rs. 95.
The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash*

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A new Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon Servants and to announce Meals, or the arrival of Visitors, &c.

No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
May 30, 1885.

NOTICES.

Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Awarded The Gold Medal,
International Health
Exhibition, London, 1884
The Only Gold Medal in
Also, [Class 15.
The Gold Medal,
International Exhibition,
Crystal Palace, London, 1884
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
Ellwood's Indian Helmets
To be obtained of all dealers
Throughout India, Ceylon,
The Straits
And other Tropical Countries
Wholesale only of the
Inventors and Patentees,
J. ELLWOOD & SONS, LONDON.

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. HOFFANG MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

Persons suffering from Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh or Sore Throat are rapidly relieved and cured by
VAUQUELIN'S
Syrup and Paste
Paris, rue de Cléry, 31
Depôts at all the principal Chemists' in the Universe.
Beware of Imitations.
General Depôt for *British India*: at Messrs. E. Plomer & Co.'s Pharmaceutical Chemists', *Cantonment Route, Simla and Lahore (Punjab).*

THE GREAT REMEDY
For HEADACHE, SEA or BILIOUS SICKNESS, CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION, LASSITUDE, LOW SPIRITS, HEARTBURN, and FEVERISH COLDS. Prevents and quickly Relieves or Cures the worst form of TYPHUS, SCARLET, JUNGLE, and other FEVERS, PRICKLY HEAT, SMALL-POX, MEASLES, ERUPTIVE or SKIN COMPLAINTS, and various other altered CONDITIONS of the BLOOD. "It

"SAVED MY LIFE".

"for the Fever had obtained a strong hold on me. In a few days I was quite well."—Extract from letter of C. Fitzgerald, Esq., Correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* in Albania, referring to

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE.

In praise of which the Testimony of Drs. Morgan, Turley, Stevens, Carr Jackson, and other eminent medical gentlemen, has been unqualified, as to its possession of most important elements calculated to restore and maintain Health with perfect vigour of Body and Mind.
Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Dealers in Bottles, at various prices.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, Holborn, London, E.C.

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,408 New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
Bokhara ..	2944	500	H. Weigheil	23rd June.
Clyde	4124	800	E. M Edmond	30th ,,
Hindoostan	2726	500	W. I. Webber	7th July.
Ballarat ..	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th ,,
L. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st ,,
L. Indus	3462	6 0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3068	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2503	501	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage ..	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
MIRZAPORE	3867	600	R. Harvey	26th June
NEPAUL	3336	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July
KHEDIVE	3860	900	M. de Horne	24th July
VERONA	3116	500	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 13, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTA LCOMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITA FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 26th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wines. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July 1885
MANILLA	4,000	800	1st Augt. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1885.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
TITANIA	G. Doncich ..	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona ..	3,500	550	2nd Aug.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich .	4,100	600	2nd Sept.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... 1st Class. Rs. 500 2nd Class. Deck Rs. 300 Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..... 1st Class. Rs. 800 2nd Class. Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
ELEKTRA	G. Mahorcich	4,100	600	29th June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., & apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
May 18, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM.....	2,900	Alexanderson.	23rd June
,, MACLEAN	2,300	J. Schofield..	26th ,,
,, OGILVIE.....	2,900	G. Nelson.....	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

* This steamer will not carry passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th June, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on MONDAY, on arrival of English mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Buarah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.

S. S. "COLABA," 1,460 tons, on THURSDAY, 25th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POLO, POLO.

	Cash Price.
CANES, with ashwood heads.....each	Rs. 2 0
CANES, with boxwood heads..... ,,	3 4
BALLS .....per doz.	6 0

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLF KIT.

BALLS. CLEEKS. IRONS. PLAY CLUB. PUTTERS. SPOONS.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S CRICKET BALLS

are manufactured by a practical Kent Cricket Ball Maker, who enjoys the distinguished patronage of the leading Professional Players in England, and being bought first-hand are offered at a reduction from the usual rates. The FOUR-SEAMED Registered Match Balls are the best ever yet introduced.

	Cash.
Double-seamed Balls.....Rs.	3 8
Treble-seamed Balls ..... ,,	4 0
Four-seamed Balls, "Registered" ... ,,	4 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
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"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, of the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1880 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the toal for the month and the same period as far back as 1880 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

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CUMBALLA FAMILY HOTEL, BOMBAY.

IS the breeziest and most delightfully situated house in Bombay, commanding a charming view of the sea and of Breach Candy, and the rooms are open to the cool, refreshing, and health-giving westerly breezes.

The proprietor begs to offer his thanks to the patrons for their kind patronage hitherto, and begs to inform them and the European gentry of Bombay and the mofussil that there are several suites of apartments both for families as well as bachelors at present vacant.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Should sufficient inducement offer, permanent residents will be carried to Fort and back free of charge.

Unsurpassed testimonials too numerous to detail.

JUST UNPACKED A LARGE CONSIGNMENT of following ARTICLES for MONSOON. Inverness Capes (velvet collar) from Rs. 2½ to 5. Paramatta coats, black and brown, velvet collar, 18-in, to 36, at Rs. 15,18, and 20. Waterproof suits, black and white, velvet collar, generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 11 and 12 a suit, Post free. Brown Canvas Leggings, Re. 1 a pair. White Waterproof Cloth (Breadth 60-in), Rs. 4 a yard. Coachman's broad cloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Waterproof sheet, with warm lining from Rs. 8 to 10. Tweed Coat and Trouser at Rs. 10, 12, 14, 16, and 25. Tweed Over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi socks and caps (any colour and size), Rs. 6 a set. Gentleman's Goloshes Re. 1-8 a pair. Lady's Coloured serge for dresses, 14 ans a yard. Tweed hats, Rs. 2 each. Peon's Broad cloth Coat and Turkish red turban at Rs. 10. White Linen Table cloth (60-in breadth) Re. 1 a yard. This cloth is sold on agent's account and risk.

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Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE SCIENTIFIC SYSTEM OF DRESS CUTTING ENABLES

EVERY LADY TO BE HER OWN DRESSMAKER.

BY this system you can cut any garment worn by Lady or child without the use of any paper patterns and with a saving of from 1½ to 3 yards of material. With the scientific system no trouble is incurred, if the instructions are followed (which any person can master without the least trouble) it is impossible to make a misfit. The system has been tested in all kinds of forms, and it will never fail to make a perfect fit.

Mrs. VOJEL, sole agent for the Scientific System, guarantees to instruct any lady, in a few easy lessons how to cut from measure, any garment worn by lady or child, so that it will fit perfectly without alteration. Each lady will receive personal instructions till perfect for the sum of Rs. 30, including a complete set of instruments.

Apply 168, Grant-road, opposite railway station.

The S. S. have been awarded the only medal for dress-cutting of the International Health Exhibition.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received in July and August next by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi up to 11-30 a.m., and by the other respective Executive Commissariat officers noted below up to noon of the dates fixed against each for contracts as specified for the calendar year 1886, when they will be opened and the rates read in the presence of such of the tenderers as may attend.

Poona	Hay—Under schedule No. 1, tenders to be received on 13th July, 1885.
Bombay	Hay—ditto—ditto—3rd August, 1885.
Colaba	
Ahmednagar	
Mhow	
Asirgarh	
Nasirabad	
Neemuch	
Karachi	
Deesa	
Deesa for Abu and Abu-road Station	
Belgaum	
Ahmedabad	

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest-money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a tender not being submitted the earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

A. PHELPS, Colonel,
Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 3rd June, 1885.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

WHEREAS for a period extending over many years there has been uninterruptedly sold in the Indian Market a certain blend of Scotch Whisky known to the trade and public as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,

each bottle of which bears near the front shoulder a characteristic heart-shaped Label, with a Caution Label on the reverse, and Phœnix Trade Mark on both Labels, as well as on the Cork and the Metallic Capsule covering the cork, and which Whisky from its high state of purity, rich soft mellowness, and intrinsic worth, has met with such general appreciation, and so fully established itself in public favour, as to be now familiarly known as

"TREACHER'S GLENLIVET," | "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY,"
"TREACHER'S WHISKY," | "HEART-LABELLED WHISKY."

The public are hereby warned and cautioned against accepting as

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

Any brand failing to correspond with the aforenoted particulars.

TREACHER'S GLENLIVET WHISKY

CASH, Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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PHENYLE DISINFECTANT SOAPS,

GENUINE ENGLISH MAKE.

PHENYLE TOILET SOAP,

A very pleasant and healthy soap for usual Toilet use, a great preventive of irritation of the skin.
Per Box of 3 tablets As. 12.

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Far superior to Carbolic and other Soaps. This Soap is perfectly harmless, as well as being a capital Disinfectant.
One pound Bar As. 8.

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Cleanses the Skin and Improves the Coat, frees from objectionable Odour, and contributes to the Health of the Animal.
One pound Bar As. 8.

PHENYLE DOG SOAP,

Cures Mange and Distemper. Kills all Insects.
Per tablet As. 4.

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LITTLE'S SOLUBLE PHENYLE AND PREPARATIONS

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

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CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.		Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
		BORDEAUX.—Red.		
34 8	36 4	Château Lafite { After Dinner Wines }	36 0	38 0
34 8	36 4	Château Mouton { After Dinner Wines }	36 0	38 0
28 12	30 12	Château Rauzan { After Dinner Wines }	30 0	32 0
25 12	27 12	Château Palmer { After Dinner Wines }	27 0	29 0
23 0	25 0	Château Larose { After Dinner Wines }	24 0	26 0
21 4	23 4	St. Julien { After Dinner Wines }	22 0	24 0
17 4	19 4	Cantenac { After Dinner Wines }	18 0	20 0
16 0	18 0	St. Estephe, a favourite { Breakfast Wines. }	16 8	18 8
14 0	16 0	Medoc Bordeaux bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	14 8	16 8
10 0	12 0	Medoc, Bombay bottled { Breakfast Wines. }	10 8	12 8
		BORDEAUX.—White.		
25 0	27 0	Haut Sauterne, delicate flavour	20 0	28 0
19 0	21 0	Barsac, very choice	29 0	22 0
15 8	17 8	Graves, delicious breakfast Wine	16 0	18 0
		BURGUNDY.—Red.		
33 0	35 0	Chambertin, the élite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits, from the celebrated Côte	28 0	30 0
26 12	28 12	Corton, high class wine	28 0	30 0
22 8	24 8	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4	21 4	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
19 4	21 4	Macon, a genuine Beaujolais	20 0	22 0
		BURGUNDY.—White.		
26 12	28 12	Chablis La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
18 0	30 0	Chablis, light, pleasant wine	19 0	21 0
		CHAMPAGNE.		
56 0	59 0	Wachter and Co.'s "Royal Charter"	59 0	62 0
55 0	...	Moet and Chandon's Extra Superior	58 0	...
49 8	...	Moet and Chandon's White Dry Sillery	52 0	...
50 0	...	Cutler Palmer's "Excelsior" '80 Vintage	52 0	...
...	33 0	Finest Dry Sparkling, per hamper of 24 half-pints	...	34 8
54 0	...	Perinet and Fils "Cuvée-Reserves"	56 0	...
60 0	...	Perrier and Jouet, cuvée reserves (Finest Extra, Extra Dry)	62 0	...
56 0	57 0	Heidsieck's dry Monopole	58 0	61 0
32 12	35 12	Carte Blanche (Sibadey's), dry	34 0	37 0
25 8	28 8	Saumur, Finest Sparkling	26 8	29 8
		PORT.		
37 4	...	Old Crusted (many years in bottle)	39 0	...
26 4	28 4	Invalid's ... ... gold capsule	27 8	29 8
26 4	...	Invalid's Rich ... ... gold ,,	27 8	...
23 0	24 0	Dessert Wine ... ... black ,,	24 0	26 0
19 4	21 4	A good full Wine ... ... red ,,	20 0	22 0
15 4	16 4	Spanish Port ... ... green ,,	16 0	18 0
23 0	...	Sacramental Wine, St. Martin's Malaga	24 0	...
32 8	34 8	Do. Tinta Francisca	34 0	36 0

STONE'S LG A LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

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(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

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THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.

F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.

A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.

H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found eve ything very comfortable and satisfactory.

J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.

CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are ver clean, and a very g od Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an E tablishment which I consider well deserving of support.

C. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.

A. C. TUTE, B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.

J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

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BORDEAUX, a Light Breakfast or Luncheon Wine	Rs.	10 0 nett
MEDOC SUPERIOR. This Wine has been selected for use in the Hospitals in Paris	,,	13 4 ,,
ST. EMILION, rich full-bodied	,,	15 8
ST. JULIEN, a remarkably soft Wine with good bouquet	,,	19 0 ,,

These Wines are specially selected for India and are all bottled in Bordeaux.

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35. we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated

SILVER LEVER WATCH.

in hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches :

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ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case ,, 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities of our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

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BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited.—Dress Cloaks.

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NOVELTIES IN EACH ITEM ABOVE JUST TO HAND.

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CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments :—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs.	250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	450
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	500
EBONIZED SQUARE by LIPP of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	,,	500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	,,	600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	,,	750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood, compass, 6½ octaves	,,	50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c	,,	300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c	,,	550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	,,	600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to imports.

New Pianofortes by all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

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REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and s now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the pub i against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

FOR SALE, Messrs. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs. per keg.

Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	F G	do.	do.
lb. tins	cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.	bl.
o.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	F F	do.	do.
Do.	F F F	do.	do.
Do.	A W I "mericas	do	do.
do.	U S tins	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canniste	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo-street, May 13, 1881. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the well-known BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, known as the "Wilderness," lately occupied by Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Esq., and previously by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
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TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Col. Ostrehan. Thoroughly repaired and painted. For rent and other particulars apply to

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4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a small BUNGALOW at the foot of Harkness Hill. Rent, Rs. 100 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
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4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a smal upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Cumballa. Rent, Rs. 150 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, PANORAMA HOUSE, on Chinchpoogly Hill, lately occupied by C. Poole, Esq. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, lately occupied by J. Dalglish, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, now in the occupation of Mr. Guzdar. Rent, Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens, lately occupied by the Persian Consul-General, and previously by R. P. Brunton, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW in Nesbit-lane, Byculla. Rent, Rs 125. Apply to

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House Agent.
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TO BE LET, cheap RESIDENCES and SHOPS on Bellasis-road, Byculla. Apply to

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4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a large UPPER-STOREYED BUNGALOW at Mazagon. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

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TO BE LET, furnished, the upper portion of a Bungalow at Grant-road. Rent, Rs. 125. Apply to

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TO BE LET, well-situated and cool Offices in Apollo-street, vacated by Messrs. Harvey and Co. Apply to

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TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Rutherfield-street. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

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TO BE LET, the OFFICES in Church-lane, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Ardaseer and Hormusjee. Apply to

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House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Hummum-street. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE at the corner of Medows and Forbes-street. Rent, Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Hornby-row. Rent, Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, the OFFICE in Dean-lane, lately vacated by E. Wilkin, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a small OFFICE in Elphinstone Circle Rent, Rs. 30. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an airy three-storeyed HOUSE in Medows-street, with a large SHOP on the Ground Floor. For further particulars apply to

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House Agent.
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TO BE LET, a commodious two-storeyed HOUSE in Medows-street, with two large SHOPS on the Ground Floor. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER.
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a good SHOP near Crawford Market. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, "HARRINGTON LODGE," at Mazagon, just vacated by M. Breslauer, Esq. For rent and other particular apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an upper-storeyed BUNGALOW at Mahim. Rent, Rs. 35. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House-Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill. Rent, Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Hornby-row at present in the occupation of L. Bergl, Esquire. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, an airy upper-storeyed furnished BUNGALOW on Nepean Sea-road, Malabar Hill, Rent, Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

TO BE LET, a portion of a BUNGALOW on Victoria-road. Rent, Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL
EVENING CONCERT,
SATURDAY, JULY 4TH.

ON BEHALF of the WIDOWS and FAMILIES of those Officers and Seamen of the Mercantile Marine, who have lost their lives, and to assist the SHIPWRECKED CREW, European and Native, of vessels bound for, or from, Bombay, which have been wrecked or foundered during the recent storms.

Tickets may be had at SOUNDY & Co., Ld., where a plan of the Hall may be seen.

SELECTED KENT HOPS

With full directions for use in making
YEAST FOR BREAD.
In 1 lb. tins, Rs. 3.

PHILLIPS AND CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Probate of the Will of THAKAR KALA LUKMIDASS, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LADHA KALA, one of the Executors named in the said Will. .....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 19th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-eighth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

L. N. BANAJI,
The 19th day of June, 1885.

MR. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Petitioners Attorney.

NOTICE is hereby given that GUNGABAI SUCKOOBAI and BHIMABAI all of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitants, the widows of CONDAJEE GOVIND GOTHIER TELEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, and GOPAL CONDAJEE GOTHIER TELEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, have contracted to sell to KHIMJEE LEWJEE, a minor by his father and guardian, DEWJEE MOOLJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Apollo-road, Fort, within 14 days from this day, otherwise the same will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of Pension and Tax ground with the messuage or dwelling-housestanding thereon, situate in Dolbhat-road, otherwise known as Cobachi Wady, in the sub-district of Fort, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square yards or thereabouts, assessed in the books of the Municipality under No. 30, and in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Pension Tax No. 225, and New Survey No. 113, and bounded on the east by the house of Narayen Wassoodewjee, on the west by a public passage, on the north by the property of Cawasjee Ardurjee, and on the south by the properties of Ramchander Wassoodew and Palonjee Pestonjee Doctor, which property for some time past has been, and is now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their Tenants.—Dated this 22nd day of June, 1885.

HORE, CONROY, & BROWN,
Purchasers Attorneys.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED a STEAM-ENGINE and BOILER, one or two Horse-Power, in good working order. Apply to "ENGINE," *Bombay Gazette*.

THOUSANDS IMITATE, hundreds try to follow, but no equals!! SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, established 1850. Price lists post free. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WATCHES.—Our watches are now acknowledged by all to be the BEST TIME-KEEPERS. They are especially made for the Indian climate, and are perfectly DUST-PROOF.—H. A. GEYER, & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

THE St. LUCIA LIME-JUICE CORDIAL, prepared from West India Limes. Nine Gold and Silver Medals awarded. Rs. 12 per dozen.—BARTON and Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

COME and SEE our New Flower Tubes, Vases, Centre Pieces, and other Fancy Table ornaments suitable for Presents. Prices exceptionally cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN, MUTUAL BUILDING SOCIETY.—For particulars and Prospectus, apply to W. J. ESSAI, Honorary Secretary, 22, Forbes-street, Bombay.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.—Just unpacked a choice selection of scarf pins, brooches, necklaces, rings, &c., &c. Prices marvellously cheap.—STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE. Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

POONA.—Kidd and Shadbolt's Whisky, as used at the Bombay Club and Yacht Club, can be obtained at the Napier Hotel.

SUNSHADES.—A large and really choice assortment, just to hand, latest productions, Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 25 each BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

MRS. COULTER, Midwife and Ladies' Nurse, excellent testimonials on application. Twenty-two years' experience. Marine Lines, Bombay.

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JEWELLERY in Real Gold and Silver just opened and sold for cheap prices never before heard in Bombay.—Apply Sharp. SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to 18.12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

POONA, TO LET, partly furnished, for the season or longer, a pleasant well-situated HOUSE, with Lawn-tennis Court. Apply to "W. M. F." Post Office, Poona.

PRIME BREAKFAST BACON, in cut, 12 annas per lb. (in small quantities). In 10 lb. quantities and upwards 11 as. per lb. PEARSE, Apollo-street.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various description at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANOY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"LIGHTNING" CIGAR CUTTERS, useful and ornamental, adjusted for 3 sizes of Cigars No Mess, Club, Bar or Smoking-room should be without one. Rs. 6 each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.'s "SUPERIOR OLD BLEND" and "BLAIR ATHOL" SCOTCH WHISKIES can now be obtained at all the Refreshment Rooms on the G. I. P. Railway.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, a MAHOMEDAN GENTLEMAN having proficiency in English and Persian literature for the post of Private Secretary to the Chief of Maugrol in Kathiawar. The pay will be Rs. 75 per month.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MONTSERRAT LIME-JUICE, PIVERS EAU-DE-COLOGNE, in large and small Bottles. Can be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

WELLS "ROUGH ON CORNS." Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of Interest:—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
The Bank's terms for Deposits for a shorter period can be ascertained on application at the office.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	35 0	20 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deid-sheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
Margaux	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	44 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 2
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 0	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 0	4 4
German Double Stout		5 1
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Board's Old Tom	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 2	33 0	..
Hennessy's *	30 0	..
Do. **	32 0	..
Do. ***	36 0	..
Barton's * (Pog Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. ** (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. *** (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Lervoitre's very old***	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old***	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochnagar (very old)	22 0	..
Shamrock (very old)	22 0	..
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	..
Oporto	18 0	..
Port, usual quality	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest ..... Per bottle	3 0	..
Benedictine ..... "	3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow ..... "	6 0	..
Do. Green ..... "	6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau ..... "	2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara ..... "	3 0	1 12
Curacao ..... "	..	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters ... Per doz.	22 0	..
Vermouth ..... "	15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's) ..... "	15 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

BARTON AND COMPANY, Limited,
Church Gate-street, Bombay, and
East Street, Poona.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,

(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each ,, 1,200
Do. 10 do. 300 do. ,, 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

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Agent and General Manager for India.
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PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUPALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

SKINNY MEN.
WELLS' "Health Renewer" restores health and vigor to those Dyspepsia, Debility, &c.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. MOGGONDASS and JEHRAMDASS respectfully beg to announce to the Gentry and Public of Bombay that they will REMOVE from the 10th current to the new premises in Meadow-street, No. 35, opposite to China Bazar, where they have on view and sale latest novelties in Indian jewellery and ornaments, and also various curiosities too numerous to detail. A visit solicited.

MAPPIN AND WEBB'S CELEBRATED CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.

MESSRS. RICHARD LEMARE and Co., have STOCK of NEW GOODS just arrived for sale at manufacturer's prices. May be inspected at their offices.
7, Hummum-street.

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NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to
BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE,
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KEROSINE OIL.

125°.....Rs. 3-10 per case of 2 tins.
150°..... ,, 5 ,, ,,
In quantity at lower prices.
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PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.
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WE have on hand BOOKS of ALL SORTS FOR SALE. We send orders to England every mail, and can supply books of every description at 8 annas per shilling.
Orders from the mofussil are diligently and promptly executed, and we recommend the value-payable system as a great convenience and safe transit.
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Manager to Radhabai, widow of the late Atmaram Sagoon.
No. 135, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay, 9th June, 1885.

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THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEA,
packed and sealed,
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KANGRA VALLEY,
BY PAID PARCEL POST.
ADDRESS: THE MANAGER, THE EAST INDIA TEA Co.,
45 & 47, Hope-st., Glasgow.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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MANUFACTURERS OF
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
6, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commission to owners buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yard a night Rs. 15, double Rs. 20.] The Horse shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

SUMS PAID in discharge of Death claims under
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In 1882 there was paid	...	£505,936-19-5
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THE FUNDS show a steady increase and now amount to
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Invested only in unexceptionable securities.
Prospectuses and forms of Proposal on application to SECRETARY, STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, 38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver a working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
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Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

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CHAMPAGNE.

1878 VINTAGE. EXTRA SEC.

Price Rs. 45 per dozen Quarts.
Rs. 25 per dozen Pints.

IN bringing this Wine before the notice of Consumers, we wish to draw their attention to the fact that it has been difficult hitherto to obtain a good, sound, wholesome, and pleasant DRY Champagne at a moderate price.

These sundry qualities are combined in the ZIPELIUS, being a cuvée carefully prepared from selected grapes, and producing a wine specially adapted for hot climates.

We have, therefore, great confidence in recommending it.

BARTON & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,

REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.

ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS. ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK.

Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by SirWm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.

SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and out-door use, is light, very strong, little stretch, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales to date over 3,500,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.
"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out Rats, Mice, Beetles, Roaches, Ants, Insects, Moles, Chipmunk, Pole Gophers.
Cooper Madon & Co., Sole Agents Bombay.

NOW READY.

SECOND EDITION OF THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JUNE,

CONTAINS

THE NEW TIME TABLE OF THE

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY,

WHICH COMES INTO FORCE FROM THE 15TH INSTANT,

AND

TIME TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.—*Postage Free.*

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for June has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of traveller is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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ombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
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Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar, Aboo-Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo-Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmaisal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozuffer pore, and Durbunga and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa*.
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Goalundo, Damookdea, Ramn

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure of the English mail, 5 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 21st:—Italy (s), from Suakim; and Tenasserim (s), Kurrachee. Yesterday:—Avoca (s), from Zanzibar; Rajputana (s), Calcutta; and Mirzapore (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Commi la (s), for Persian Gulf; and Bonnington (s), Hamburg.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Apollo-bunder this evening, commencing at 6:—

Dance	Des Savoyard ..... Lamothe.
Operatic Selection ..	Vert-Vert ..... Offenbach.
Waltz	Recits d'Amour .... Waldteufel.
Grand Selection	Pirates of Penzance. A. Sullivan.
Valse	Sympathie Tone .... Gung'l.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s.s. Khiva will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

POLO.—The game this afternoon is as follows:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Barton, Mr. Bankier, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Savile, v. White—Mr. Arthur, Mr. Kerr, Mr. King, and Mr. Wallace. Play to begin at 5-30 p.m.

NATIVE NOTABILITIES IN BOMBAY.—Her Highness Ahibyabai, Dowager Ranesaheb of Kolhapore, and mother of the late Rajaram Maharaj, arrived in Bombay yesterday with two hundred men by a special train. They intend to stay a few days at Shivji Dhurmaji's bungalow, near Two Tanks-road, before returning to Kolhapore.

GAMBLERS.—Ibram Ebrahim and seven others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with gaming in a common gaming-house at Duncan-road. On admitting the charge, the first accused, the keeper of the house, was fined Rs. 15, two others Rs. 10 each, and the remainder Rs. 5 each.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Columbian entered, and the s.s. Niagara and Mamelukeleft, the dock on Saturday; the s.s. Clan Maclean, Knight of St. Patrick, Hartlecpool, and Italy entered, and the s.s. St. Bernard, Seawfell and Cassius left, it on Sunday; the s.s. J. M. Lockwood and Mirzapore entered it yesterday.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Missiria, a Mahomedan woman of the weaver caste, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing silver ornaments valued at Rs. 24-2, the property of Muttiba, her woman, at Sonthi-mullah. The prisoner, in her defence, stated that the complainant had given the ornaments to her to wear, but could produce no witnesses to substantiate her statement. She was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET.—A match was played on Sunday between an eleven of the Fort High School and the Bombay Cricket Club, resulting in a victory for the former by 50 runs on the first innings. Mr. B. N. Patel, the school captain, contributed a well-played 37, and for the opponents Messrs. D. F. Dubash 19, S. M. Doctor 17, and R. D. Katell 4 (not out) rendered valuable assistance. The following are the scores:—

FORT HIGH SCHOOL.

M Mistry, b B Mody	12	S Gazdar, c Doctor b	
J Masani, b B Mody	6	Gazdar	0
B Patell, c Tadivala b Gazdar	0	P Pagovala, c Mody b Gazdar	2
J Dubash, b Gazdar	37	P Batlivala, b Gazdar	13
H Majoo, c Davar b Gazdar	3	M Moola, not out	12
M Patell, b w b Dubash.	4	N Bhaya, run out, b Mody	6
E Davar, run out, b Gazdar	2	Extras	33
		Total	135

BOMBAY C. CLUB.

R Fitter, b Majoo	2	J Todiva, b Majoo	0
B Mody, b Bhaya	2	J Daruvala, b Bhaya	2
D Dubash, b Bhaya	19	K Katell, not out	14
D Gazdar, l b w b Bhaya.	7	S Doctor, run out, b Bhaya	17
D Mithavala, b Bhaya.	7	Extras	8
D Daruvala, c Moola, b Majoo	5		
P Mody, c B Patell, b Bhaya	9	Total	85

THE SUIT AGAINST SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY.

IN the suit brought by Jugmohundas Munguldas against Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Advocate-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Latham, asked Mr. Justice Scott a few days ago reconsider the question of costs, which his lordship had disposed of in his judgment in the case. The question was argued at some length. His lordship had reserved his decision, which was given yesterday.

His lordship said.—I am asked in this case to reconsider my decision as to costs. Technically and according to the practice of this court as laid down by the late Chief Justice, I can alter my judgment on such a point at any time before the sealing of the decree. But my decision on this point was based on as careful consideration as I gave to any other point in the case. I found in my researches amongst the Hindoo law books that, although sons could enforce a division of the family estate against the wish of their father, yet such sons, according to the authority of Gautama—a writer acknowledged to be of great autority—must be excluded from participation in the Shraddha or financial offerings. (Gautama, cxv's 19., See Translation in Sacred Books of the East vol. II. p 255.) There could not be a more distinct proof than the demand for enforced partition is morally reprobated by Hindu society although it is permitted by law. The consequence of such demands must be not only family strife, but if frequent, they would lead to a complete dislocation of the family system. Moreover, in this particular case there are special circumstances which influenced my decision as to costs. The father made some years ago a very fair offer to the plaintiff, who might thus have obtained without any suit as much probably as he will get eventually by legal process. This is an additional and a strong reason why the plaintiff should not get the costs out of the family estate. Again, there is a third reason. His two brothers did not wish partition or any suit at all, yet if the plaintiffs's costs are to be taken out of the family estate, their share will be materially diminished. I was asked to follow the English rule in such cases. It seems to me I did follow the English rule which Daniell in his Chancery Practice lays down as follows (p. 1360):—"The original rule withrespect to the cost of partition suits was that no costs would be given up to the hearing" * * * * "The court is now however (since the Partition Act of 1868) empowered to make such order as it thinks just up to the time of the hearing. * * * * The modern practice, when a partition is directed, is to order the entire costs to be borne by the parties in proportion to their interests, but the court still has a discretion, and under special circumstances, will follow the old practice." "It is impossible," said Selborne, L. J. Simpson vs. Ritchie, "to lay down a general rule on the subject. There may be cases in which the court in the exercise of its discretion will follow the old practice." I thought this authority justified my decision, and I still think so. This further reconsideration only further strengthens my opinion. The order as to costs must stand. Costs of this application must be paid by the plaintiff.

THE VICEROY AND THE NATIVE PRESS.

AT a meeting of editors of vernacular newspapers, recently held at Lucknow, resolutions were passed, assuring Government of their loyal support and faithful and devoted services in regard to the "Russian menace and aggression on the North-Western frontiers." A letter embodying these resolutions was addressed to the Viceroy, who has replied as follows through his Private Secretary:—

Government House. Simla, 22nd May, 1885.

Sir,—I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your communication forwarding the resolutions passed at a meeting of the editors and proprietors of the native newspapers of Lucknow, on the 3rd of April 1885. The resolutions embody the determination of those concerned to discuss public matters in a moderate and judicial spirit, and to exclude from the organs they control all unverified rumours and reports.

In reply I am to state that His Excellency recognizes with pleasure the wise and patriotic spirit evinced on the occasion by the promoters of the meeting. Lord Dufferin is a sincere friend of the Native Press in India. He regards it as an institution essentially necessary to the well-being and progress of the nation, and as capable of rendering the greatest services both to the Government and the people. His Excellency is an attentive reader of the Native Journals, regarding them as the legitimate channels through which an independent native public opinion expresses the wants and wishes of the community at large. When we take into account the extent of this Peninsula, the variety of its races, languages and creeds, the complicated problems involved in its administration, and the diversity of interests with which the Executive has to deal, it is evident that the energies of a ubiquitous, honest, and intelligent Press is one of the most powerful assistants, the Government can possess to the proper conduct of public affairs. There is nothing therefore which His Excellency will always hail with greater pleasure than the exhibition by the Native Press of India of that dignity, self-respect, sobriety of thought and expression, and accuracy of statement which can alone enable it to give due weight and force to the views it advocates. The resolutions which you have just passed are a significant sign of the progress the Press of India is making in the right direction and it is on this account that His Excellency has requested me to express in as earnest terms as I can command his appreciation of the high and worthy motives which have dictated them.—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

(Sd.) D. MACKENZIE WALLACE,
Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN WOMAN.

AN Inquest was held by the Coroner (Dr. Bianey) yesterday, at the European General Hospital, on the body of Mary Isabella Hunter, aged 35 years, who had died in hospital from a dose of nitric acid.

Mr. Vause Fretwell, a rubber stamp maker, residing at Marine-street, Fort, said deceased had been his house-keeper for the past three months. He had known her since the year 1883. She lived with him as his wife from the year 1872 to 1880, when he found that she had been previously married, and that her husband was living when she married him. She had five children by him; one only is now alive, and is in England. She separated from the deceased about six years ago, and he allowed her a small monthly subsistence during the last two years. She frequently complained that it was not sufficient to support her, and that she was without other resources, and often asked him to take her to his house in the capacity of a house-keeper. In March last he took her back in this capacity. When she first took up the duties of house-keeper she seemed satisfied with her place, but about three weeks ago she endeavoured to persuade him to take her back in her former position, and was so persistent in her endeavour that he was compelled to lock his own apartments except in business hours. About a week ago, after complaining for several days of severe headaches, she refused her food, and was at times morose and hysterical. On the 16th inst. about 11 p.m., he was awakened by the deceased knocking at his door. He went out to her. She was crying and hysterical, and begged of him to forgive her. He quietened and got her away to her own apartment. Between then and 2 o'clock in the morning the ayah came and called him up three or four times to see the deceased. He found her in her night clothes, walking about the room, in an excited hysterical state. Just after 2 a. m. the ayah again called him, and said her mistress had fallen off the bed in a fit. He went to her room and found her lying on the floor. She was conscious, and shrieking hysterically. He told her if she did not become quiet he could not take care of her, and she would have to go to hospital. She then became calm and promised to remain quiet, and he left her with the ayah. He had hardly got back to his room again, before the ayah came and called him, and told him that her mistress had taken some medicine and was dying. He followed the ayah and found the deceased in his dining-room, in which is one of his work benches. She was lying on the floor. The ayah showed him a bottle, and said the deceased had swallowed some of the contents. The bottle belongs to him, and was usually in his business; it stood upon the work bench. It contained commercial nitric acid, and he saw that about two ounces of it had gone. It is now a greenish blue colour, the acid having been used for cleaning the boarded flooring of his dining room charred by acid. The clothes which deceased had on at the time, and which were changed before she went to hospital, were also charred with nitric acid. He had since seen the deceased frequently at the hospital, and as she was forbidden to speak he gave her a slate to state whatever she wished to say. On the evening of the 18th or 19th instant, when he was visiting her, he asked if she was aware of the possibly serious consequences of what she had done. She wrote on the slate to the effect that she did not intend to take her life, but merely to burn herself so as to excite his compassion. He heard of her death when he reached the hospital at 3-10 this morning.

Mookthee, an ayah in the service of the deceased, corroborated the statement made by the last witness as regards the conduct of the deceased on the 16th inst.

Dr. Richard Baker, the resident surgeon of the European General Hospital, was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by nitric acid.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE SHIPWRECKED SEAMEN FUND.

WE are glad to hear that the undermentioned gentlemen have kindly consented to act with Captain Morland as a committee for the purpose of raising subscriptions to form a fund to be applied for the assistance of the widows and families of those who have lost their lives and of those who have suffered during the recent storms.

A meeting of the committee will be held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce this (Tuesday) evening at half-past 5 o'clock. The following are the members of the committee:—Captain A. C. Clark, Messrs. Henry Curwen, James Dickson, Grattan Geary, Jairaj Peerbhoy, The Revd. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Messrs. Thos Libetter, John Marshall, Yurjewandass Mandowdass, Merwanjee Framjee Patell, Captain Morland, Captain Ellis, Captain Allan Russel, Messrs. Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani, J. Littleton Symon, and W. H. Walker.

MR. C. LAUDER, Superintendent of the Sailors' Home, has received the following further contributions:—Mr. J. M. Sleater, C. E., a parcel of clothes, from Mr. Pestonjee Pestonjee Bamji, Fort, and also Rs. 10 from Mr. W. H. Vaughan, through Mr. Thos. Wilson, Rs. 5 for the crew of the s.s. Seraglio, and Rs. 5 to the fund for the widows and orphans of the officers and crew of the s.s. Speke Hall.

THE following further amounts have been collected by Messrs. Green and Read:—

	Rs.
McLeod	5
G. McLaren	25
Ruttonjee Bomanjee	15
Lodge "Emulation"	20
Joseph Soares	10
T. Murrell	5
G. H. P.	5
F. Kirby	20
T. Wilson	20
John Fleming	20
E. F. N.	5
C. L. M.	5

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 21.—The storm lying near Sumbulpore yesterday made no further progress westward. The winds are distinctly cyclonic, and those from the Bay are strong, but no heavy rainfall is reported. The easterly winds in North-Western India have given way, the skies are clearer, and the temperature has risen. North-west winds prevail in Central India. There have been overcast skies, but no heavy rain, in Bengal, Chittagong excepted. Rain to-day:—Chittagong, 3½ inches; Akyab, Jubbulpore, Goonah, and Cochin, 1 inch; Dacca and Hoshangabad, showers.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort. Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	
Previously registered ..	2	31	2	61	3	34
June 21 Sunday	0	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
„ 22 Monday	.....		0	12	0	15
Total	2	82	2	73	3	49
Corresponding date last year	10	80	12	27	12	12

3	13	.....	.....
0	10	.....	.....
3	33	.....	.....
11	57	.....	.....

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 23.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

290-84—Macfarlane and S.—Balmookundass Goroedut and others vs. Bhimjee Oodhowji and others—Tobin and R.

292-84—Macfarlane and E.—Balmookundas Goroedul and others vs. Narronjee Godhowji.

8-85—Ardeseer and H.—Muncherji Framjee vs. Mhalpar Babpar and others—Balkrishna and B.

25-85—Ardeseer and H.—Kallianjee Ruttonjee vs Premchund Roychund.

Long Causes.

161-84—Ardesir and H.—Sajunbhoy Kurrimbhoy vs. Runchodlal Heerachund and others—Jefferson, B. and H., and Balkrishna and R.—Part heard.

83-85—Little, S. F. and N.—C. A. Turner vs. Nurrotumdas Jairam and others—Tyabji and D.

108-85—Chalk and W.—Dolputbhoy Bhugoobhoy vs. R. V. Reid—Hore, C. and B.

113-85—Hore C. and B.—Hajee Meeya bin Balloo Meeya Pathan and others—vs. Malia Dalia and others—In person and A. F. Turner.

123-85—Nanu and H. Zara Begum vs. Syed Raza bin Syed Mehdi.

124-85—Macfarlane and E.—Moosa Abdul Latiff and others vs. Narsingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B. and D.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

41-85—Macfarlane and E.—Razowjee Mohundas and another vs. Aderjee Dorabjee Gaswala and another—Pestonjee E.

165-85—Ardeshir and H.—Ookoda Khetsey vs. Premchund Roychund.—Little, S. F. N.

205-85—Craigie, L. and O.—James Bevis and another vs. Khetsey Khiasey and others—Macfarlane and E.

Long Causes.

80-84—M. M. Munshi—Pestonjee Cowasjee Sunjana vs. Maneckbai and another—Tobin and R. Part heard.

141-83—Payne G. and S.—Peerbhoy Khakibhoy vs. Parmanandas Jeswandas—Cleveland L. and N.

122-80—Ardeseer and H.—The New Alexandra S., and W. Co., vs. Vadilal Sakurchund and others—Jefferson B. and D.

78-84—Payne G. and S.—Ardaseer Nowrojee Davur and another vs. Nowroji Rustomji Motabhoy & others—Nanu and H.

90-84—Tobin and R.—Kamall Hajee Jooma vs. Allgemine Versicherungo—Ge-ella Chaf & Co.

119-84—Tyabjee and D.—Seyoe Asmut vs. Gungadas Junnadas Bawa and others—Bicknell and K.—Little, S. and N.

116-84—Chalk and W.—Ruttonsey Dowji vs. Gungadas and others—Little, S. F., and N.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 5TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, Captain R. Harvey, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 5th June. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Dr H E Busteed	Major the Hon'ble Shore
Mrs Ferrar	Mr Snell
Mr Perkins	Mrs Shattock
Mr Withy	Lt F R Manduit
Major J Harvey	Mr E L Collingwood
Mrs O Middleton	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mrs Want	Major Le Breton
Hon J W Quinton	Mr J King
Mr C Banson	Mr Sawyer
Mr H Osborne	Mr J Bradbury
Mr W Jopp	Mr J Ward
Mr Telly	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr Alfred Barley	Mr Brown
Vet Surgn Clayton	

FROM ADEN.

Mr, Mrs, and 2 Misses Capt Saunders
Cowasjee

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 30TH MAY TO 5TH JUNE INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen remains at Balmoral. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and the Princess of Leiningen, visited Braemar on Monday.

A meeting of the committee for providing a national memorial of the late General Gordon was held at Marlborough House on Saturday. The Prince of Wales stated that the proposition to establish a hospital at Port Said had been found to be impracticable, and it was resolved that other suggestions should be considered.

Lord Rosebery arrived in London from Berlin on Friday.

The House of Commons met yesterday, after the Whitsuntide recess. In reply to Lord J. Manners Mr. Gladstone stated that the communications with Russia in respect to the delimitation of the Afghan frontier were not concluded, and he had no information to give the House on the subject.

Another Afghan Blue-book has been issued, the contents of which cover the interval between the arrival of the news of the battle on the Kushk and the signature by the Russian Government of the principle of arbitration.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an invitation to become a candidate at the next general election for the Sheffield division of the West Riding of Yorkshire, has intimated that he feels himself pledged to contest Midlothian.

Sir S. Northcote spoke at a market ordinary at Bideford on Tuesday, and afterwards delivered a political speech at Appledore, in which he earnestly appealed to the new constituencies to effect a change in the spirit of the Government.

Mr. Trevelyan, M.P., addressed his constituents at Selkirk on Tuesday night, and at Galashiels on Wednesday night, urging the claims of the Liberal party to the confidence of the country, and strongly condemning the tone adopted by Conservative politicians towards foreign powers.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., spoke on public affairs at Birmingham on Wednesday in response to a deputation which invited him to become a candidate for the Western Division of that borough at the next election.

Lord R. Churchill presided over a Conservative dinner at the Tower Hamlets on Wednesday night, and while denying the charge that the Conservative party has no definite policy of its own, he ridiculed the frequent changes of front executed by the Government in regard alike to domestic, colonial, and foreign affairs.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided at the annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Go-pel in Foreign Parts on Wednesday, and made an earnest appeal to Churchmen for increased support to missionary work abroad.

The Lord Mayor of London gave a banquet to the Judges at the Mansion-house on Wednesday evening, when Mr. Phelps, the new American Minister, made his first public appearance in this country and warmly acknowledged the welcome he had received in England.

Measures have been adopted by the Council of the Chamber of Agriculture to ascertain the views of candidates at the coming election on questions affecting agriculture which require legislative treatment.

An influential meeting, held under the auspices of the Country Brewers' Society and the Licensed Victuallers' Organisations, was held in London on Tuesday to protest against the proposed increase in the beer and spirit duties.

The Yorkshire and Lancashire have abandoned the strike, which had lasted for many weeks, but, the trade having been diverted to other districts, the colaowners have at present but few orders to work upon.

In a fire which occurred early on Tuesday morning at Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, a man named Miller, 45 years of age, was burnt to death.

The explosion in one of Lord Durham's collieries near Houghton-le-Spring on Wednesday struck into some old workings, and gas and water suddenly rushed through the opening into the pit. Most of the workpeople got safely to the bottom of the shaft, but twenty-four are missing. About 12 of them still remain imprisoned.

Twelve horses were started for the Derby on Epsom Downs on Wednesday, and the race was triumphantly won by Melton, Mr. Hammond's Cloete's Paradox being second, and Mr. Chaldwick's Royal Hampton third.

A National League meeting was held on Sunday at Newcastle, county Limerick, at which resolutions applauding the Mahdi and General Komaroff were displayed, and Mr. W. Redmond, M. P., declared that the visit of the Prince of Wales had in no way abated the Irish determination for national self-government.

OBITUARY.—Sir Robert Hay, Bart., Sir B. T. Brandreth Gibbs; The Chisholm of Strathglass, N. B.; Sir W. M. Muir, K.C.B.; Sir Julius Benedict; Lady Hughes; the Hon. Mrs. Fitzroy-Stanhope.

IT is reported from St. Petersburg that the negotiations between England and Russia are being carried on in the most friendly manner, but that they are still likely to occupy a considerable time, as no definite agreement has yet been arrived at.

In Calcutta the reported Anglo-Russian arrangement with respect to the Afghan frontier has been unfavourably received, as it is held to be one that will entail a perpetual danger to India.

There is a possibility that the Porte will accept the British request that Suakim should be held by Turkish troops on the withdrawal of the British garrison. Said Pasha, the Grand Vizier, with the support of the European representatives, is urging the Sultan to consent to the arrangement.

The Black Watch and the Guards have left Dongola, and nearly 9,000 refugees have quitted that place. Wad Nejumi's rebels have occupied Korti, and the people are all said to be going over to the Mahdi.

The Mahdi is stated to have sent 10 guns to Osman Digma, and the enemy have made further threatening demonstrations, apparently with the object of wrecking the Suakin railway.

It is reported that the plant of the Suakin-Berber Railway has been offered as a gift to the Government of Cyprus.

Messrs. Rothschild have announced that they will pay the Domain coupon, less 5 per cent., on the responsibility of the Egyptian Government.

The International Sanitary Conference in Rome has, after several sittings, passed a resolution imposing five days' quarantine on all vessels arriving at Suez on board which a case of cholera may have occurred during the voyage. The British and Indian delegates alone opposed the resolution.

The obsequies of Victor Hugo were celebrated with much pomp at Paris on Monday. A vast concourse of people lined the route of the procession from the Arc de l'Etoile—where the body had lain in state for several days, in the Pantheon, the place of interment. A body of Anarchists who appeared with red and black flags allowed their illegal emblems to be taken quietly from them by the police before the procession started, and no actual disorder occurred.

Cholera has broken out in Valencia.

Prince Charles Anthony of Hohenzollern died at Sigmaringen on Sunday.

The elections in Austria, and especially in Vienna, have resulted unfavourably to the Liberals. The contest was marked by some anti-Semite rioting, and a number of arrests were made by the police.

The massacre at Fort Pitt by the Indians under Big Bear was found to have been attended with most revolting circumstances. Big Bear is now encamped about 12 miles from Fort Pitt, and General Middleton has left Battleford with reinforcements to undertake the personal direction of the operations against that chief.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATORY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, June 21.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·695
Temperature of the Air	83·2
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·797
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8) ...	7·9
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	81·6
General Direction of Wind*	WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	336
Fall of Rain	0·51
Total fall during month	2·80
„ year	2·82
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd inst..	0·82

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, and produces an unfailing quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Vendors everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale Agents for India, Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 59, Farringdon Road, London.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL ON THE THIRTY-NINE POLICIES OF GOVERNMENT.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, M.P., presided at the nineteenth a niversary dinner of the Tower Hamlets Conservative Association and Club, held at the Bow and Bromley Institute on June 3. The guests numbered between 450 and 500. In proposing "The Queen," the Chairman remarked that up to 1880 the reign of her Majesty had been uniformly prosperous, but it could not be denied that since that time its lustre had been tarnished and the dominions of the Crown had been imperilled. (Cheers.) Lord R. Churchill, who was loudly cheered, afterwards proposed "Success to the Conservative cause in the East of London." He said that the occasion on which they were met was strangely indicative of the change which had come over the Tory party. A generation ago they would, he imagined, have gone to the Derby—(laughter)—but owing to the exigencies of the time they had altogether ceased to be a party of pleasure and amusement. They had become a serious and earnest political party, thoroughly democratic in its nature (cheers)—and they occupied themselves on the Derby evening by considering the prospects of the cause and the condition of the country. (Hear, hear.) He felt very little doubt that in contrast with their present occupation the entire Radical party was at that moment returning in a state of more or less exhilaration from Epsom Downs. (Laughter.) The history of the Conservative cause in the Tower Hamlets afforded an example to other constituencies in England where the Radicals were supposed to be strong, and showed that if these were resolutely opposed the same good results would inevitably follow. The principal accusation brought against the Conservatives nowadays was that they had no policy. If the allegation were true, they would be no worse off than their opponents. It was possible to have too much of a good thing, and this was illustrated by the fact that the present Liberal Government had a new policy for every week of the year. (Cheers and laughter.) It was for the people to consider whether it might not be wise and prudent to try at any rate a party which might have no declared policy than to continue in office one which had attempted every conceivable policy, and had equally and egregiously failed in every effort that it had made. (Cheers.) How many policies had the Liberal Government successively dealt in Ireland? Their first was that they would, for the government of Ireland, rely upon the good sense and loyalty of the Irish people. Their second was to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. Their third was to establish a new tenure of land. Their fourth was to arrest Mr. Parnell and to suppress the Land League. Their fifth was to make a treaty with Mr. Parnell—(laughter)—and to revive the Land League under the name of the National League. Their sixth was to alter dangerously and prodigiously the criminal procedure in Ireland. Their seventh was to enfranchise 700,000 Irish peasants. Their eighth was to abolish the constitutional liberties of the 700,000 peasants whom they had enfranchised. (Cheers and laughter.) Their ninth was not to abolish the constitutional liberties of these peasants, but to grant Home Rule, and to establish a new land law for Ireland. Their tenth, which was now about to be adopted, was to abolish the constitutional liberties of the 700,000 enfranchised peasants for one year, and not for the present moment granting Home Rule, and to pretend to establish a totally new land law. Upon the tenth policy the members of the Government were not altogether agreed, as they were informed that the little difference of opinion—(laughter)—was to be settled on the morrow. The Ministerial proposal amounted to this—they declared on the one hand, by the passing of the Crimes Act, that the Irish people were perfectly capable of exercising for the advantage of the Empire the highest rights and privileges of citizenship, and by the intention to renew the Crimes Act they simultaneously announced that the Irish people were totally incapable of performing for the advantage of society the lowest and most ordinary duties of citizenship. (Hear, hear.) This was the policy of a Liberal Government under the sway of the present Prime Minister—(hisses)—and of the very best Parliament which the United Kingdom had ever known. (Laughter.) All he could say was that if such an incoherent, illogical, and dangerous ridiculous combination of acts could be called a policy, then thank God the Conservative party had no policy. (Cheers and laughter.) Even the Government perceived the ludicrous side of the absurdity of the position. Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Chas. Dilke—(hisses)—who had, at any rate, the merit of being quite unable to absorb the peculiar half-pitiful and caustifical faculties possessed by the Prime Minister—(laughter)—saw its absurdity, and the Ministry was, they were informed on the highest authority, in danger of breaking up. In order to prevent this split in the Cabinet Parliament would probably be asked to renew the Crimes Act for one year. The adoption of that course was tantamount to saying that the ascertained incapacity of the Irish people for the ordinary duties of citizenship would only last for twelve months more—(laughter)—and after that time it would have entirely disappeared. Had any member of the Tory party predicted in 1880 the result of five years of Liberal government in Ireland, he would have been called by Radical speakers and papers a liar or a lunatic. (Cheers.) Was it safe, or commonly prudent, to renew to the party which had produced these results powers which would enable them to continue the government of Ireland for another six years? ("No.") Whilst giving the Irish peasants what amounted to a complete control over the Parliament of a great and free people, they declared that the people on whom this accorded these enormous powers were unworthy and hopelessly unfitted to be free. (Cheers.) He pronounced no opinion on the two positions, excepting to say that they could not both be right. One of them must be wrong, and fatally wrong, and he defied the Liberal Government and Mr. Gladstone with all his casuistical powers to escape from the dilemma in which their own insane folly had irretrievably placed them. (Cheers.) In Egpt, the first policy of Mr. Gladstone's Government was not to interfere with the movement which was headed by Arabi Pasha. The second policy was to call a conference of the European Powers at Constantinople, and to endeavour by the concert of Europe to interfere with Arabi Pasha. The third policy was abruptly to tear up the conference, to send to the winds the concert of Europe—(laughter)—to bombard Alexandria, and by themselves to smash Arabi Pasha. (Cheers.) The fourth policy was not to be responsible in any way for the Egyptian Government; the fifth was to dismiss that Government; the sixth was to evacuate the Soudan; the seventh, to send General Gordon to restore order in the Soudan; the eighth, not to support General Gordon by any military force, for fear of slaughtering any of the Arab tribes who were struggling to be free—(laughter); the ninth was to endeavour to rescue General Gordon, and in the process to slaughter any number of thousands of the Arab tribes who were struggling to be free—(laughter); the tenth policy was to avenge the death of Gordon, to smash the Mahdi, and to make a railway—(laughter); the eleventh was to forget General Gordon, to leave the Mahdi alone, and to abandon the railway; the twelfth was to summon a European conference to settle Egyptian finance; the thirteenth, to break up the conference and declare Egypt bankrupt; the fourteenth, to discover that Egypt was not bankrupt, and to offer to lend her eight millions—(laughter)—; the fifteenth, to advise the Egyptian Government to break the international laws guaranteeing the liberty of the foreigner, and not to pay the slightest attention to any protest from France; the sixteenth, to rebuke the Egyptian Government for having broken the law—(laughter)—and to apologise to the Government of France for and with Egypt; the seventeenth, to advise the Egyptian Government prematurely to tax the foreign bondholders; and the eighteenth, which would probably be now declared, would be to declare the action of the Egyptian Government in taxing the foreign bondholders totally illegal, to rebuke it for having taken such a course, and to force it to pay back the money. (Laughter.) Then, with regard to the position of Russia in Central Asia, the first policy of her Majesty's Government was to give out, in many speeches and documents, that the Russian advance was nothing but the fears and dreams of an old woman, that the scientific frontier which Lord Beaconsfield—(cheers)—had aimed at was merely the emanation of a diseased brain, and that the occupation of Candahar and the construction of the Quetta railway were neither more nor less than the acts of a lunatic. Their second policy, only fifteen or sixteen months afterwards, was to endeavour to interfere between Persia and Russia, who were engaged in the settlement of their respective frontiers—a policy obviously inconsistent with their first. Of course they were roughly snubbed by the Government of Russia, and meekly accepted the rebuff. Lord Granville, in the course of his career as Foreign Secretary, had been very apt to place himself in positions where he received decided rebuffs, and like a child, to get into a fit of the sulks in consequence. A third policy was adopted in 1882, refusing to accept the offer of Russia to delimit the frontier of Afghanistan. The fourth policy invited Russia to delimit the frontier. The fifth was to insist upon a delimitation by a joint commission; the sixth, after the battle of Peiji-deh, was to consent to the recall of our commissioner—(shame)—and to assent to delimiting the frontier in London; the seventh was to advise the Afghans to defend certain places declared to be in their territory; the eighth, to surrender all those places to Russia; and the ninth was to recognise the Quetta railway, to increase the Indian army, and lay heavy charges on India for the construction and fortification of a scientific frontier. (Cheers.) The result of all these various policies was that in Ireland the people were determined to send to Parliament at the next election representatives pledged to support the repeal of the union. In Egypt, pashas and fellaheen, united for the first time in their history, were praying for our departure, were cursing our presence, and the Powers of Europe were combining to make our position impossible; whilst in India the feeling was unanimous that the result of the negotiations with Russia had been a base and cowardly surrender. (Cheers.) The policy of the Tory party was twofold—first, to expose the difficulties into which the errors of the Liberal Government had plunged the country; secondly, their policy, when in power, was historic and triumphant—it was that of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Canning, Sir Robert Peel, and Lord Beaconsfield. (Cheers.) If placed in office he felt confident that they would accentuate the British position and confirm the British predominance in Egypt, which was so essential to the [illegible] of India. They might be perfectly certain [illegible] were returned the Russians would advance no further. (Cheers.) The Conservative was the real peace, retrenchment, and reform party. (Cheers.) Their opponents were shams, impostors, and humbugs—(cheers)—and were proved to be so by a five-years' career of lost opportunity, of Parliamentary paralysis, of constant and fruitless war, and of national degradation and danger. (Loud cheers.)

The Pall Mall Gazette, in commenting upon this speech, says:—Without in any way committing ourselves to all the propositions which the Conservative leader in the Lower House advanced at Bow, it would be idle to deny that his speech indicated the possession of many of those qualities which enable English politicians to force their way to place and power. Lord Randolph was then in one of his best moods. The quality which most distinguished his utterances from almost all the speeches of the Opposition was the precision with which he summed up in rememberable phrases (if we may coin a word) the weak points in the policy of the Administration which he was assailing. The electors will not soon forget his striking arithmetical computation as to the cost and loss of the grand total of our thirty-seven different policies in Ireland, Egypt, and Central Asia. Throughout the whole of the electoral campaign which is now opening, we shall find that Lord Randolph's speech at Bow will be mouth, matter, and wisdom to the ruck of the Conservative candidates all over the country. Carefully condensed political pemmican as strongly flavoured as that which Lord Randolph served up will furnish forth rations for many a forlorn Conservative who is now preparing to do battle for his seat with but scanty store of political information. "The Cabinet of the thirty-seven policies" is one of those phrases which will be worn threadbare before long; but, however hackneyed, it will not fail to focus in one happy sentence the concentrated essence of Conservative criticism.

QUARANTINE IN THE RED SEA.

THE Rome correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 31st ult. in regard to the S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 22.

THE rainfall during the week has only been about one inch, and some little anxiety therefore is beginning to be expressed about the lateness of the rains. No real harm has yet resulted however, and it frequently happens that a late monsoon proves most favorable for the country.

The Aden telegraph cables have not been repaired yet, and messages by the Teheran route have generally been taking about thirty hours from London. This of course tends to restrict business, but the main cause of the dulness which, we regret to say, still characterises trade, is the depressed state of the produce markets in Europe. Reduced supplies have also something to do with it, but these would increase were prices more attractive. Wheat has been attracting a shade more attention within the past few days, but Cotton increases in depression daily statistics having apparently lost all influence on values. Freights, after touching 15s. per ton for Wheat to Liverpool and London, have hardened up to 17s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. for continental ports. This recovery though is attributable more to the check in the supply of near tonnage coused by the interruption of traffic in the Suez Canal than any increase in the requirements of shippers. In Imports the tone remains quiet, but anticipations of the future are hopeful. Money is repidly becoming easier, and Shares are firm, Government Paper steady. Exchange rules quiet with very little doing.

MONEY.—At the weekly Board meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay on Wednesday last a reduction of one per cent. was made in rates of interest and discount, bringing the official minimum down to 5 per cent. per annum, at which it now stands. It is generally understood, however, that at the Bank itself easier terms are obtainable and outside money is freely offered on Government Paper at 3, while 2½ per cent. is said to have been done.

The Bank of Bombay return issued to-day for the week ending on Saturday points to a further decline at an early date, the following being the changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Dec.	Rs. 1,01,330
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,, 66,731
Other Deposits	Inc.	,, 11,74,732
Cash Credits Undrawn	Inc.	,, 1,47,889
Do. do.	Dec.	,, 21,979
Loans	Dec.	,, 17,85,455
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,, 1,31,689
Cash with other Banks	Dec.	,, 27,217
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,, 31,16,791

EXCHANGE.—There has practically been no change in Sterling this week. When last mail left demand Bank Bills were only quoted at 1s. 6¾d., but since Thursday 1-32d. higher has been obtainable. Credits, however, have been saleable throughout at 1s. 7 1-16d. per rupee 3 months' sight which is the quotation to-day, closing rates being as follows :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 6 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 6¾d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7d.	,,
Do.	4 ,,	1s. 7 1-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 7 1-16d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 7 3-16d.	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s. 7 3-32d.	,,
Do.	6 ,,	1s. 7 7-32d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	2·04	,,
Do.	6 ,,	2·03	,,

In the existing dulness of business in all branches there is nothing here to affect the market, and we are therefore mainly guided by Calcutta, where there is now more doing than with us. At the figures above quoted however we appear to have settled down to a level from which no very wide fluctuations can be looked for in the immediate future, although in the long run the tendency is generally expected to be downward. Silver unquestionably has yet to see a lower price in comparison to Gold before a turning point comes, and it will not be retarded in that course by the fact that our import trade promises decidedly more activity than our exports for some time to come.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A quiet but very steady tone has pervaded the market throughout the week, Fours having been in fair request at from Rs. 96¾ up to Rs. 97, closing at Rs. 96¾. Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 99¾ to par.

The extent of business done has been considerable, but it is limited by the unquestionably moderate amount of paper offering. In fact, the position is one which in an ordinary way would warrant considerably higher quotations, money being obtainable at certainly 3 per cent. which would give a margin of 1 per cent. in interest alone to the holder. A deeply rooted feeling, however, prevails that we shall see a rupee loan this year, notwithstanding all assurances to the contrary, and until this is authoritatively denied the market will want strength.

SHARES.—There has been a fair extent of business doing latterly, but values have been somewhat irregular. *Spinning and Weaving Mills* attract most attention, and some concerns not perhaps the most favorite in a general way have advanced in value, but in other cases quotations are lower. We quote a rise, for instance, in Great Eastern of Rs. 30, in Victoria, City, Ripon and Gordens of Rs. 25, in Manockjee Pitit and Bombay United of Rs. 10, in Khatao Mac'onjee Rs. 7½, and in Jewraz Ballaoo and Oriental Rs. 5. On the other hand there is a decline of Rs. 10 in Alliance and Sholapore and Rs. 5 in Empress, Khandeish and Mazagon. In *Press* Companies there is not much doing. Fort have advanced Rs. 25 and Mofussil Rs 5, but Bombay and Prince of Wales are Rs. 5. New Indian Rs. 2½ per share lower. In *Banks* we note a decline from Rs. 742½ to Rs. 735 in Bank of Bombays. Nationals have advanced to Rs. 100. In the *Miscellaneous* list we have to notice an advance of Rs. 75 in old, Rs. 10 in New Bombay Burmah Trading. Flour Mills are all firm. Bapty Bros., Ld., are quoted at Rs. 53, Western India at Rs. 27 premium. Bombay Flour Mills have changed hands at Rs. 650.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—The actual transactions on the spot have been on a smaller scale this week, the business from the bazaar being only estimated by dealers at about 2,500 packages, but if anything rather more offers have been going forward for future shipment from home, the delay in the setting in of the rains being scarcely regarded as yet with any degree of apprehension. Ready tocks are comparatively large and prices while unaltered for the matter of quotation are not strong.

Local Goods are less firmly held, but the business of the week is put at about 2,500 packages. Prices range from 6½ to 7¼ annas per lb.

TWIST.—For English Spinnings the demand is slow at previous figures. Local Yarns are generally 1-16 anna per lb. lower owing to reduced quotations from China. For 20s. As. 5¾ to As. 6 3-16 are the quoted rates.

METALS.—*Copper* is quiet but steady at previous prices. Braziers on the spot are quoted at Rs. 354 per cwt. *Yellow Metal* is also unchanged on the basis of Rs. 29 to Rs. 29½ for Braziers *Iron* is quiet with about an average demand. English Bars are quoted at Rs. 25 to Rs. 27. Swedish at Rs. 43 to Rs. 45 per candy.

COAL.—There is nothing whatever doing to arrive, and for want of purchasers the bulk of the late arrivals by steamer have been landed on the bunder. A ship cargo of Cardiff has been sold in harbour at Rs. 13 per ton alongside.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Although the weather during the week has not interfered with shipping operations, exporters have been doing next to nothing owing to the absence of home demand. Some occasional enquiry no doubt does prevail, but it is mostly for descriptions which are not to be had, and we do not think 2,000 bales altogether have been bought for export. Prices are in some instances Rs. 2 per Candy lower, but they are to a great extent nominal as so much depends at the close of the season on the style as well as the class of the Cotton.

The movements are necessarily limited, much smaller it will be observed than at the same time last year when we had heavy rains to interfere with operations. In the receipts to date there is deficiency of 528,000, and in clearances to Europe of 309,000 bales. Stocks here too are much smaller than at the beginning of last monsoon, probably by 50,000 to 75,000 bales, but the estimates are not made up until the rains fairly set in.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

Receipts.	1885.	1884.	1883.
For the week B.	27,345	34,781	18,433
Since 1st January B.	936,565	1,465,189	1,461,634
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	17,079	30,666	17,777
Since 1st January	617,145	1,025,731	1,060,209
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the week	1,617	3,276	929
Since 1st January	42,329	68,183	55,750

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Per Candy.	per lb. C. & F.
Omra, Fully Good,	Ready	Rs. 197	= 4 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	191	= 4 19-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	183	= 4 13-32d.
Julgaum, Good	do.	183	= 4 15-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	189	= 4 11-32d.
Broach, Good	do.	210	= 5 1-32d.
Dholleras, Fine	do.	205	= 4 31-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	201	= 4 13-16d.
Do. Good	do.	197	= 4 23-32d.
Ginned Dharwar Good	do.	203	= 4 27-32d.
Westerns, Good	do.	193	= 4¼d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	187	= 4d.

WHEAT.—In the earlier part of the week the market remained very dull, but latterly with lower freights, slightly firmer accounts from home, and much reduced arrivals, more firmness has been induced and prices have recovered As. 8 per candy. We quote, No. 1 Soft White Pessy Rs. 24¾, Laskari Rs. 21, Khatha Rs. 20, and Soft Red Ahmedabay Rs. 24½ per candy, bazaar terms. Red Wheats, but more especially Ahmedabad are very scarce and command prices to cover previous sales, quite beyond their comparative value.

SEEDS.—*Linseed* is in lighter supply and notwithstanding dull accounts from home has advanced to Rs. 6 per cwt. *Rapeseed* is still coming in very freely and prices are unaltered at Rs. 6 per cwt. for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 4-15½ for Brown Cawnpore. Of *Gingelly* supplies are exhausted and quotations are nominal at Rs. 36½ to Rs. 39 per candy.

The Comparative imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows viz. :—

		1885.	1884.	1883.
Wheat—For the week	cwt.	189,490	400,889	317,335
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	5,968,397	4,381,234	6,093,937
Linseed—For the week	,,	71,767	72,767	79,522
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	4,063,375	3,295,717	3,318,525
Rapeseed—For the week	,,	71,229	12,247	...
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	1,117,485	311,939	...
Gingelly—For the week	,,	1,462	2,077	4,122
,, Since 1st Jan.	,,	901,626	782,361	953,849

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 20th June, as compared with the statement of the 13th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 13. Rs.	June 20. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	41,02,335	40,01,005
do. do. at Branches	71,40,513	73,72,282
Other Deposits	1,92,98,661	2,01,73,413
Post Bills	11,096	8,695
Cash Credits undrawn	5,09,505	6,57,394
	3,85,62,130	3,97,14,309
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,05,281	48,05,281
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	26,84,670	26,62,691
Loans, on Security of do	46,51,091	28,67,659
Current Accounts, overdrawn	744	468
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,20,89,365	1,19,57,676
Stamps	26,615	26,599
Dead Stock	Rs. 5,66,849	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,55,000	
	3,11,849	3,11,849
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,82,940	4,55,723
Cash and Currency Notes	1,35,69,572	1,66,26,363
	3,85,62,130	3,97,14,309

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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MR. C. A. GRAVES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

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Bombay, June 15, 1885.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—May 31, at Low Wood, Bathersden, the wife of J D Cameron, late Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
CLARKE—May 25, at Kensington, the wife of C Reredon Clarke, Esq, C I E, of a son.
HATTON—May 28, at South Kensington, the Hon Mrs Henry Finch Hatton, of a son.
OXLEY—May 23, at Ripon, the wife of Captain Oxley, R N, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BINGHAM—SIMEON—May 22, at Crewkerne, Edmund A H Bingham, son of the late John Bingham, to Amy Kate, fourth daughter of the late Colonel R G Simeon, 15th Bengal Cavalry.
CLABBY—ROBINSON—May 12, at Edinburgh, Major J H Clabby, Bombay Army, to Sarah Anne, sixth daughter of the late J J Robinson of Banff, N B.
MILLARD—TREVOR-FRANCIS—May 27, at Brockley, Frank Millard to Constance, second daughter of G Trevor-Francis, Esq, of St John's, S E.
ROLPH—THRICKLAD—May 23, at Torquay, George Frederick Rolph, Esq, of the War Office, retired, to Paulina Mary Adeline, daughter of Martin Thickland, Esq, of Torquay.

DEATHS.

BOLINGBROKE—May 7, Ellen Viscountess Bolingbroke, aged 45.
BUCHAN-HEPBURN—May 10, on board the Merton Hall, Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Lieut-Colonel 28th P N I, aged 43.
CAMPBELL—May 25, at Gwalior House, Southgate, Lieut-General John D Campbell, R E, (late Bengal), aged 66.
DICK—May 24, at Cheltenham, General Hope Dick, late Bengal Army, aged 93.
GODDARD—May 25, at Malta, on the homeward voyage from Abyssinia, Lieut-Colonel Ambrose Ayshford Goddard, Grenadier Guards, aged 37.
GORDON—May 6, at sea on his way home, Edward Gordon of Cairn, son of the late George Gordon of Itiga, age 41.
HUNTINGDON—May 20, at Sharavogue, King's county, Francis Power Plantagenet, 13th Earl Huntingdon, aged 43.
LATHAM—May 23, at Dinsdale-road, Putney, Clement, only surviving son of R Gordon Latham, M D, aged 25.
MARTIN—April 25, at Plymouth Mary Josephine, wife of W H Martin, Paymaster R N, daughter of Mrs Scebertas of Malta, and of the late Octavius P L Watson, of Calcutta, and step-daughter of the late Colonel Attilio Scebertas.
MATHESON—May 22, at Heartfield, Faginton, Colonel John Grant Matheson, B S C aged 53.
MAXWELL—May 20, at Hastings, Sidney G. Maxwell, Sub-Lieut R N, aged 21.
NUTHALL—May 28, at Dawlish, Mira, widow of Colonel John Nuthall, Bengal Army, in her 88th year.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

BLYTH—ANDERSON—June 17, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Fremell, Fred. Blyth, to Esther Margaret Anderson, both of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

STEEL—June 18, at Guntur, the wife of J. E. P. Steel, Esq., Madras Police, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GARDINER—FRENCH—June 17, at Bankipore, by the Rev. J. C. Ince, Edward Rawson Gardiner, to Mary Gertrude French, daughter of Surgeon-Major John Gay French.

DEATH.

LIHOU—June 17, at Bangalore, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Captain J. Wrightman, of paralysis, Edwin James Lihou, late Madras Railway, only son of Mrs. M. E. Shelly, aged 35 years and 6 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1885.

THERE is a singular appropriateness in the riot at Madrid which is reported by telegraph to-day. The tradesmen of the Spanish capital, taking offence at the official announcement that cholera has broken out in the city, have demonstrated with much energy, and the result has been a conflict between the people and the military in which many heads were broken. The telegram does not say whether this vigorous protest of the Madrilenos has "demonstrated" cholera out of the city; in the absence of information upon that point it will be safer to assume that they have had their heads broken to no purpose. Now, the appropriateness of the Madrid riots consists in this—that they are a fair sample of the intelligence with which Continental opinion—not excluding Continental scientific opinion—is at this time exercising itself in that branch of State medicine which relates to the protection of communities against inroads of cholera. There is much folly in the conception which the Madrid shopkeepers have formed upon this point. They will not allow cholera to be mentioned in their hearing, just as one of the old Dukes of Orleans forbade all mention of death in his presence, and could only be appeased, when his secretary thoughtlessly spoke of "the late so and so," by the explanation that it was a title that people sometimes had to take. But we seriously believe that if these intelligent members of the Madrid *bourgeoisie* had been sent to Rome, there to sit in the place of the International Sanitary Conference which has lately been assembled there, they would have arrived at judgments concerning the measures necessary for the protection of Continental countries against cholera at least as reasonable as that recorded the other day by the Technical Commission of this Conference. The Conference, it goes without saying, have declared for a quarantine *à outrance*. First of all it was resolved that all steamships hailing from infected ports east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb should be subjected to medical inspection in the Red Sea. Then a set of regulations were adopted, subjecting every ship on board of which there had been one or more cases of cholera to five days' quarantine at Suez, the sick being sent to the hospital and the rest of the passengers being placed in a lazaretto. The only wonder is that a proposal made on behalf of Spain—the home of knowledge and enlightenment in all that relates to these matters—which provided a sort of cumulative quarantine, with five days added for each case, was not voted by acclamation. It was, however, received with a good deal of favour, apparently as a fitting expression of the intelligence of the Conference.

These decisions were not arrived at without protest, but the protests, unhappily, came only from one side. The British and the Indian delegates, Sir Joseph Fayrer and Mr. Lewis, Sir W. Guyer Hunter and Mr. Thorn, took care that the voice of truth and sense should be heard in the Conference; but it was as a voice lifted up in the wilderness. They might as well have reasoned with the Madrid shopkeepers as with the Continental champions of quarantine. With these people it is an article of faith that all the cholera that visits Europe comes from India, and that it is as regularly exported from this country to the European market as dates are from Persia and tea is from China. And this, as has been demonstrated over and over again, is as gratuitous an assumption as ever held a place in the invention of scientific men. Even as a working hypothesis, to say nothing of it as a premiss from which a scientific inference can be drawn, it presents itself with no warrant whatever. Dr. Lewis's challenge to the Conference to produce one single instance of a ship from India having caused an outbreak of cholera in Europe, unanswered when it was first thrown out, remained unanswered when Dr. Lewis repeated it. And yet the point, while it is essential to the controversy, is one about which there need be no mystery. The proof of the proposition that cholera is taken to Europe on Indian ships ought from the nature of the case to be easy enough if there is any truth in it. The opportunities of observation are so easy and so frequent that a mass of evidence should be available in proof of the Continental theory about cholera if it is possible of proof. The question indeed is so essentially one of evidence—one from which dogmatic assertions on one side and on the other might so easily be excluded—that the absence of the only kind of evidence by which quarantine methods could be justified fatally discredits the quarantine theory, and calls for the most emphatic protest against those who are endeavouring to impose it upon the world. But the advocates of free communication need not rest their case upon the absence of evidence on the other side. They have a substantive case of their own, which, in any assembly wherein arguments would be listened to, would carry conviction with it. Not only is it true that ships sailing from Indian ports have not in a single authenticated instance been proved to be distributors of cholera to the West, but it is true also that the infinitely more frequent communication between East and West which set in first with the opening of the Red Sea route, and then with the opening of the Suez Canal, has coincided with a perceptible diminution in the frequency of cholera outbreaks in Europe. As the late Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India puts it, "the interval during which direct traffic with India has been many times greater than it ever was before is the longest period of exemption from new invasion which Europe has enjoyed during the last fifty-five years; or, in other words, the longest interval on record."

But, as Pascal says, there were "more monks than arguments" on the side of the defenders of quarantine. The British and Indian delegates, like the British delegates in the Canal Commission, stood alone. Yet we must see to it that in a matter which concerns us more than any other nation, our conduct is not to be ruled by mere count of heads. If the Canal is to be treated as an arm of the sea it must not be an arm fettered and bound by the archaic rules of an unscientific state medicine. The Peninsular and Oriental Company, in their report which we reprint to-day, protest against the twenty-four hours' quarantine at Suez which for months past has been imposed upon every arrival from Bombay. This is the result of that international control in sanitary matters which it is proposed to extend to the other regulations of the Canal, and against which England has thus far protested with more apparent energy than success. The prospect is not encouraging, but we may be thankful for the blunt candour with which the Powers have revealed their intention to make the sanitary control of the Canal as onerous for us as they possibly can. We have had to fight in this Conference at Rome the battle that we fought in London last summer and in the Paris Conference a few weeks ago. It is only too true that we have failed so far. But it does not follow that we are to be bound by every folly to which our neighbours may choose to give their adhesion. We are at least the Power in possession in Egypt, and we ought to be able even now to keep open a clear passage for our commerce from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, no matter whether the obstacle arise through the jealousy and ambition of any particular Power, or through the barbarous science of them all. The English Government will have misread the lessons of the Sanitary Conference at Rome if they do not discern in them significant indications of the practical working of international control. We should never have been in Egypt but for the Canal, and to have the Canal opened and closed at the whim of doctors who know too little of their art, and of diplomatists who know too much of theirs, would be a strange return for our sacrifices in that part of the world. The Canal was re-opened on Sunday, after having been closed for ten days by the sinking of a dredger. More than a hundred ships, it is said, were waiting at the entrances to the Canal, and their passage from end to end will be as tedious as the delay has been costly to their owners. Is there not in this incident, as in the attitude of Conferences, Sanitary and others, provocation to the inquiry whether it is sound economy or good policy to remain dependent upon a single canal? M. de Lesseps may widen it, but then it will be so easy, unless we are careful, for others to narrow it.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S speech on the "Thirty-seven Policies" is not unanswerable, but it will not be answered. It evidently gave its author much trouble to compile, but it would give more trouble and take more time to answer. This method of indicting a Government in the form of a *catalogue raisonné* is awkward—that is to say, to the indicted—for the reply must necessarily cover a much wider area than the original accusation. Mr. Gladstone would require at least thirty-six speeches to show firstly that he had not had thirty-seven policies, and secondly that if he had, they were all of them the best that the wit of man could have devised. Which means that one short speech at Bow would require a whole Midlothian campaign to dispose of it—an obligation which would put Mr. Gladstone at a disadvantage, inasmuch as for one man who could read a volume of Midlothian speeches a dozen would read the terse, pithy, and telling speech to which they would furnish an answer. All that is [illegible] nothing as to the wisdom and accuracy of the indictment of the thirty-seven policies, some of which are palpably enumerated by a process of double counting, while others have a purely subjective existence. We are only speaking of the polemic value of the speech—not of its accuracy, or of its wisdom, or even of its morality, of which small account, perhaps, will be taken by the people to whom it was addressed. Nor is its value, say for the purposes of a general election, reduced by the consideration that it is, as a whole, little more than an effective piece of platform sophistry. We have not got beyond the stage at which sophistry will tell amongst people who cannot confront it with refutations from the blue-books. Those "letters from India" in which Lord Randolph Churchill is told of the disastrous effect of the "nine policies in Central Asia" upon opinion in India would not awaken much anxiety if they were printed here; but we cannot be sure that the old electorate or the new world quite know how much or how little they are worth. They are not in evidence; one cannot cross-examine the writers, and their tale doubtless loses nothing in the telling. Taking the speech as a whole, it is the best that Lord Randolph Churchill has yet delivered; and though that does not necessarily mean much, it is the best that has been heard from the Opposition for years past. It is so full, so close, so definite, that every phrase will tell, and it was evidently the work of a man who at the time he delivered it was in his right mind, and was endeavouring soberly to discharge a serious duty.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 5.

SIR PETER LUMSDEN has lost no time in laying before the British public his views upon the Central Asian question and the treatment he himself has received at the hands of Mr. Gladstone. Let me say in the first place that the General gives a satisfactory explanation of his own hurried and undignified retreat across the mountains after the battle of Penjdeh. The Afghans, resenting what seemed to be the perfidy of the English in leading them into danger and then refusing to help them, boycotted the English commissioner and his staff, and Sir P. Lumsden had to come away from Gulran to get supplies. The Radicals must be sorry that Sir Peter did not stay where he was, and let himself be killed by the Russians or die of starvation. Had he shared the fate of Gordon, and had his head been cut off and used as a football by Afikhan-off, one more hostile witness to the incapacity of Mr. Gladstone's Government would have been out of the way. His memory might then have been safely vilified, as Gordon's is now, by the cowardly bullies of the Radical press, many of whom would be quite ready to do anything in order to keep Mr. Gladstone in office. Sir Peter Lumsden, however, having escaped from the dangers which surrounded him, demanded his recall from a position which he felt to be odious and ridiculous, and hastened home at his utmost speed. On reaching Constantinople he at once put himself in communication with representatives of the English press, and there and at Vienna he spoke his mind very freely. As a member of the Council of India and a retired general of the Army, he is quite independent of the Ministry of the day, and he has not attempted to restrain the feeling of indignation which burns within his breast. He denounces the whole policy of the Government, from the evacuation of Kandahar to the surrender of Penjdeh, in unmeasured terms. The cardinal error of the Ministry, he says, is to treat Russians as Europeans, when in fact they are Asiatics, and to put trust in assurances which are absolutely worthless. I do not know, however, that Russians are in this respect worse than Frenchmen, Germans, or Italians. Diplomacy has not ceased to be the art of overreaching your neighbours either in Europe or Asia, and a statesman like Prince Bismarck, for instance, can only feel amazement and pity for the credulity of Ministers who think they can protect national interests by dealing with foreign and rival States in the spirit of the Sermon on the Mount. Nobody wants Mr. Gladstone to be deceitful. English diplomacy in its most successful days was distinguished by its firm and straightforward character. Where Mr. Gladstone fails is in detecting the real designs of other Powers and in stating clearly that force will, if necessary, be used to maintain the rights of England. If you take the trouble to read carefully Mr. Chamberlain's speech of last Wednesday, you will see that that Minister pours out his soul in abject entreaties to France not to go on hampering English administration in Egypt and so prolonging our military occupation of that country. Of French will he is delighted with this confession of the success of their intrigues, and will come to the conclusion that something more may still be squeezed out of so conciliatory a Government. In the same way, Mr. Chamberlain speaks most gushingly of the earnest desire of himself and his colleagues to respect the dignity and rights of Russia. We have had something too much of this exquisite and superfine morality. Ministers who are so anxious about the honour and interests of other countries have no time apparently to remember the duty they owe to their own country. The interests of England in Asia are material rather than moral, and what we want is a Ministry which will maintain them without too scrupulously and piously examining whether, when they are attacked, we can venture to resist without violating our duty towards our neighbour. Lord Randolph Churchill hit off, very happily, the difference between the Imperial policy of the Liberals and that of the Tories, which is one of means rather than ends, of administration rather than of purpose, when he said on Wednesday that if the Tories came into power, foreign States would cease to worry us in Egypt, and Russia would not dare to advance another step in Asia. There is no Power which would deliberately provoke a conflict with England, if only the English Government were known to be resolute.

English statesmen must not, however, lose sight of one very important consideration, that the opening of the Suez Canal has effected a revolution in the East. From the beginning of this century, since, in fact, the French were expelled from Egypt and India by Nelson and the two Wellesleys, up to within the last ten or fifteen years, the whole Eastern world beyond Suez was the patrimony of the English people. All the most valuable territories belonged to us by right either of conquest or of colonisation, and from Zanzibar to China every so-called independent State really owned British supremacy. The profits of a trade which was virtually a monopoly in English hands were very large, and so unchallenged was our maritime dominion that not a shot could be fired in the Indian Ocean or the China Sea without our permission. M. de Lesseps, however, has completely destroyed the isolation which secured to us this ascendency in the East. With his aid, the enterprise of all Europe has burst into Eastern waters through the gate he opened for it. Our commercial monopoly has been broken down, and everywhere in the East English traders have to fight for their existence against German, French, Italian, and Greek competitors, who reduce profits to the narrowest margin. Our political monopoly is also most seriously threatened. A natural jealousy of our wealth and power has bound the other nations of Europe together in a common understanding to restrict the freedom we have hitherto enjoyed. France takes the lead in the Suez Canal Commission, which has drafted a project for placing the Canal itself under the permanent control of an International Board, with authority quite independent of the Khedive. Italy, which has shown less ill-will to England in this matter than other Powers, has nevertheless summoned a Sanitary Conference at Rome which aims at pushing internationalisation a little further by subjecting all the steamers entering the Red Sea from Indian ports to the inspection of an International Commissioner. We may judge of the spirit in which this Commissioner would do his work by the brutal remark made by the notorious Dr. Koch in reply to Sir Joseph Fayrer, that the medical officers on board English ships might not report the truth about the sanitary condition of their vessels. The vexatious character of the restrictions already enforced at Suez is clearly established in the half-yearly report of the P. and O. Company to March 31, in which the directors say :—"The company's reports have, during some years, laid much emphasis on the loss and inconvenience sustained through the almost perpetual imposition of quarantine in Egypt, *especially as in the whole of this time there has not been one case of contagious disease on board the company's ships.* The last six months have been no exception to what has come to be a general rule, and the ships arriving from Bombay have been compelled to perform 24 hours' quarantine at Suez, to the detriment of the public service and the company's loss. *Yet it is notorious that there has been no epidemic of cholera in India during this period.*" If the representatives of European Powers, who are only too eager to ascribe the outbreaks of disease due to the filth of their own seaport towns to contagion brought from India, are allowed to extend restrictions already found so burdensome and unjust, England must be the chief loser. Our Government certainly ought not to consent to have British commerce on the high seas placed under international supervision. Let European nations take what precautions they like at their own ports to shut out infection; but they must respect our freedom on the ocean. If we let them internationalise the Red Sea, they will soon want to internationalise India itself. The Germans pursue their warfare against English ascendency in a different and more direct manner. France and Russia, in their aggressions upon countries near British India, have been hitherto careful to profess anxiety to respect our influence, whether in Burmah or in Afghanistan. Germany

TELEGRAMS.

THE COST OF THE WAR PREPARATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

Three millions have been spent in war preparations in India, very little of which can be recovered by the sale of animals or stores.

Everything is quite at a standstill now.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

A further telegraphic report from Srinuggur, dated the 20th, gives the total loss of life in the Khamraj district at 2 713, and the number injured at 677. It also says that 60,927 houses have been destroyed, and 7,402 cattle, 219 horses, and 22,910 sheep and goats have been killed. These figures do not include the loss in the city and in the district of Muzaffarabad, where the losses of human life have been 87 and 281 respectively.

There was a smart shock at Srinuggur at 3·50 p.m. on the 19th, which levelled several damaged houses.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 22.

News from Kashmere states that the road near Baramulla is quite impassable in consequence of the earthquake.

THE FIRST ARMY CORPS.

Intelligence has been received from the Horse Guards that the first army corps will move to Pishin in September.

THE HYDERABAD STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 22.

The Ooty correspondent of the *Madras Times* on Saturday interviewed Nawab Salar Jung respecting the financial position of Hyderabad and the fiscal arrangements made since the Nizam's installation. He telegraphs:—I learnt that the appointments of Ministers of Police and Revenue, and that of Inspector-General of Police, had been created, and divisional police superintendents abolished. Measures have been adopted for training a Civil Service class for employment in the State hereafter. The Revenue Board has been abolished, and four commissioners with large powers have been appointed in lieu. The commissioners are to itinerate nine months yearly, and for three months are to sit as a consultative body. The Engineering College has been abolished, students from the Nizam's dominions being sent to one of the engineering colleges in British territory. The revenue settlement has been vigorously pushed on, resulting in an increased revenue of fifteen lakhs. The customs have fallen off by four lakhs. The cause of the decrease is unexplained. The State debt consists of a loan from sowcars and the Nizam's Treasury amounting to 32 lakhs, and arrears due to the mirasidar and vatandars amounting to 71 lakhs. Against the latter sum the kist due to the State will have to be set. In addition to the crore, large sums are claimed by Arab jemadars and others. A Debt Commission has been appointed to investigate these claims, the amount of which is unknown. A special committee to effect reduction was appointed. The savings effected already amount to about 7 lakhs, of which 3 lakhs represent military reductions and Rs. 80,000 decrease in the Nizam's stables expenditure. The total expenditure of the last year amounts to Rs. 3,10,11,053, which includes six lakhs, the cost of the Nizam's visit to Calcutta, and 10½ lakhs, installation expenses. Excluding these abnormal items, the expenditure stands at Rs. 2,93,36,053, which exceeds the average of the past six years, viz., Rs. 2,84,17,597. The income last year was Rs. 2,93,47,621, against an average of Rs. 2,85,69,324 in the past six years. The net result of the last year was a deficit of Rs. 11,63,432, which, however, was occasioned by abnormal causes.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, JUNE 22.

The Ministerial crisis continues. Mr. Gladstone declines to accept Lord Salisbury's demands.

SERIOUS RIOTING IN MADRID.

MADRID, JUNE 21.

A serious riot took place here last night owing to an official declaration having been published that cholera had broken out in Madrid. The tradesmen resented this, and assembled in large numbers and created great disturbances. The military had to be called out at last, and fired on the crowd, many of whom were injured. The rioters were eventually dispersed by the troops.

RE-OPENING OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

ISMAILIA, JUNE 21.

The obstruction in the Suez Canal has been removed, and the traffic was resumed to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 20.

The Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here yesterday evening.

LISBON, JUNE 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Henzada, left here yesterday evening.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 21.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Swordsman left Calcutta for Zanzibar direct yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed inanimate. Surata prices barely maintained.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75⅞
4½ ,, ,,	77⅛
3 ,, Consols for account	97⅛
2½ ,, Sterling Loans	101⅛
4½ ,, French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	49 3-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 22.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Bangkok-Saigon still interrupted.

Shaz route still interrupted this side of Aden.

Tavoy route interrupted beyond Bangkok.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, June 21.

10 p.m.	82·3

MONDAY, June 22.

6 a.m.	81·2
10 a.m.	83·6
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	84·5

A MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY, presided over by Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was opened at the Fort Police Court yesterday to investigate the circumstances connected with the foundering of the s.s. Seraglio on the 13th instant. The day was occupied in the examination of the captain, Mr. Wilson, who described the construction of the vessel and explained the means he had adopted for her safety during the cyclone she encountered, at first on the 2nd instant, and then about a week later, on her way to Bombay, some 340 miles from these shores. He said that the Board of Trade surveyor had satisfied himself, before the vessel sailed from Cardiff, that she had been properly loaded, and added that she drew at the time rather less than she did during her previous voyages. In the captain's opinion, the ship had been properly manned and equipped, and had on board all the necessary books and charts for the voyage. The Seraglio passed unseathed through the cyclone she had encountered on the night of the 2nd June at some distance from the island of Perim, but she could not stand the second one in which she was caught on the 8th instant, and the vessel began to sink in spite of all the efforts made to save her. The men worked night and day at the pumps, and the captain poured a large quantity of oil over the troubled waters. But the storm did not diminish in its fury; the pumps got choked with coal dust, and the ship made water much faster than could be pumped out of it. At last the captain had no alternative but to leave the vessel. Mr. Wilson spoke highly of the behaviour of his men and officers, who did their duty, under the most trying circumstances, with remarkable courage and coolness. The captain has evidently not yet recovered from the privations he has suffered, and had to give his evidence seated in a chair, which was offered him by the court.

MR. ARDASIR COWASJEE SETNA, barrister-at-law, who recently returned from England, made the usual declaration before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday as an advocate of the High Court.

AT the High Court yesterday, Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, presented to Mr. Justice Bayley a plaint in which Mr. Andrew Morton, recently Traffic Manager and officiating Chief Engineer on the Nizam's State Railway, claims to recover Rs. 30,000 damages from Colonel Dobbs, Judicial Superintendent, for illegal arrest and wrongful confinement. About the close of last year Mr. Andrew Morton, committed to the Bombay Criminal Sessions by Colonel Dobbs, was tried on charges of criminal breach of trust, but was acquitted and discharged; and he now sues the Judicial Superintendent for damages. Mr. Justice Bayley accepted the plaint as a long cause.

OUR Neemuch correspondent writes that the rest camp which had been laid out for the expected arrival of troops is now closed, and that the establishment has been discharged. Lieutenant W. St. John Richardson, of the 23rd Native Infantry, has proceeded to Poona to join the Military Accounts Department, and the officiating post of quartermaster is filled by Lieutenant Lincoln, pending the arrival of Lieutenant Penrose from the wing of that regiment at Indore. Mr. Barry, M. B., who had been recently officiating as surgeon to the same regiment, has proceeded to Ahmedabad to officiate in medical charge of the 2nd Grenadiers in the place of Mr. Peters, M. B.

HIS GRACE MONS. AGLIARDI, the Papal Delegate, left Bombay for Poona by the afternoon train on Saturday.

THE doubts and fears entertained by the *Pioneer* and the *Madras Mail* in regard to Lord Randolph Churchill's nomination as Secretary of State for India are not generally shared in by the Anglo-Indian press. The *Englishman* writes:—"The appointment of Lord Randolph Churchill need cause no alarm, although a contemporary has gone the length of predicting, with an assumed air of authority, that the event will be the signal for Lord Dufferin's resignation. Lord Randolph will certainly make an infinitely better Secretary for India than Sir Stafford Northcote, who has been named recently in connection with the office, but who is almost entirely destitute of the necessary qualifications." The virtuous *Statesman*, on the other hand, wrote as follows on the 19th inst.:—"It is impossible that such an appointment should be made. It would be an outrage upon public decency."

THE total cost of the police force in the town of Calcutta for the year 1884 was Rs. 4,28,783, of which Rs. 277,341 were paid by the Municipality, Rs. 92,446 by the Government, and Rs. 58,996 realised from fees and fines. The total cost was about Rs. 12,000 more than in the previous year, which was due to the appointment of thirteen additional European constables during the cold weather. The cost of the police in the suburbs was Rs. 1,52,340, that of the River Police Rs. 30,394; of additional constables Rs. 29,389; and of Government guards Rs. 47,777. The complete reorganisation of the force is at present under the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

THE affairs of the Tikari Raj are once more getting involved. According to a Calcutta paper the Maharani has dismissed both the Dewan and the Naib Dewan, and requested the Collector of Gya to appoint some other men in their places. Deficiencies to the amount of nine-and-a-half lakhs of rupees are said to have been discovered in the Treasury, and it is considered probable that criminal proceedings will be instituted.

IT has been decided that the usual relief of British infantry regiments will not take place this year. According to the original programme the 2nd Durham Light Infantry, the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment should have come to India to relieve the 1st Durham Light Infantry, the 1st Oxfordshire Light Infantry, and the 1st South Lancashire Regiment. The three last named battalions will, therefore, continue on the Indian Establishment until the relief season of 1886-87.

LORD AND LADY RIPON have been passing the holidays at Nocton Hall, their place in Lincolnshire, and were received on their arrival with great enthusiasm, it being their first visit since their return from India. Lady Ripon has been rather unwell lately, and her health causes some anxiety to her family. Lord Ripon presided recently at an Oddfellows' dinner at Nocton, and took occasion to express his great pleasure at Lord de Grey's marriage, "as he had followed his father's example, and had been lucky enough to secure as his wife a charming lady, who would be a happiness and a comfort to him all his life." The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to arrive at Studley Royal on a visit to Lord and Lady Ripon on the evening of Monday, July 13. They will go to Leeds on Wednesday, the 18th, to open the Yorkshire College, travelling by special train from Ripon.

ON the next stage of the East India Loan (£10,000,000) Bill Mr. Buchanan intends to move: "That it is inexpedient that sanction should be given to the raising of a loan upon the security of the revenues of India until the House is in possession of full information of the precise objects to which it is proposed to devote the money, and a complete statement has been made of the financial liabilities of India for the present year."

THE Russian Admiralty have finally concluded the scheme for the defences of Vladivostock, and for placing the fleet in the Pacific on an improved footing. Vladivostock is to be furnished with the most recent inventions, both military and naval; to become, in fact, a huge arsenal and dockyard. The Pacific fleet is in advance to be brought up to fifteen first-class ironclads, with a large number of torpedo-boats.

CHOLERA continues to make itself felt in Spain, despite the slighting tone adopted by the authorities and their official mouthpieces. There is news that it has broken out among the inmates of the prison at Valencia. Following hard upon this comes the more alarming statement that the epidemic has appeared in a regiment of troops arrived at Albacete from Valencia. Strict orders have been issued to confine the men to barracks; but in all probability this decree has come too late.

THE Russian Admiralty have under consideration a proposal to construct an electric boat. Its length is to be about 100 feet, and its width twenty feet. The electrical power is to be stored in fifty accumulators, which it is calculated will suffice for fours. Its mean speed will be nine knots. In the fore part a lighting apparatus of 6,000 candle-power is to be placed. It is specially intended for action against hostile torpedoes.

WRITING in the *World* of the coaching meet "at the Magazine," Bras de Fer says:—"How many years ago is it since this term became familiar? Something more than a decade and less than two, but yet in that brief space how things have changed, how many men have come and gone! As I forced my way through the throng that last Saturday crowded the path by the Serpentine, to gaze at the first coaching meet of the season, I was much struck by the aspect and conditions of the crowd. A few years back, and much that was noble and all that was fair in London society were to be found between the Achilles statue and the Magazine on these occasions. I remember having to record in these pages my admiration at the way my friend "Candidus," as I called him, now the Viceroy of a great dependency of the English Crown—a man whom the Magazine misses sorely—almost carried his hat in his hand while driving his grand chestnuts at the head of the procession. He had to look after his horses and return the familiar greetings and wreathed smiles of his many friends. If "Candidus" had been present last Saturday, he might have given an undivided attention to his team. Beyond the gracious presence of the Duchess of Teck—a welcome sight again in the busy haunts of London life—I don't think he would have had to uncover, except here and there to an acquaintance on some of the coaches."

THOSE interested in folk-lore may perhaps be glad to read the following legend as to the origin of the Russians found by Colonel Prjevalsky to be current among the Mongol inhabitants of Zaidan, and published in the *Russki Invalide*:—

"In former times there lived in a cave, far away from all people, a good hermit lama, or priest, who passed his life in praying. A pair of nomads, consisting of an aged mother and her daughter, happened to go that way, and the daughter while tending cattle came upon the cave of the holy lama, who was at that time ill. The compassionate maiden offered him some sour milk, but he did not like to taste it. At last he gave way to her entreaties and took the sour milk every day until he got well. Eventually, out of gratitude for the cure, the lama married the maiden. As soon as the Czar of that country heard of this he sent his troops to kill the priest, who had so flagrantly broken his vows and committed the sin of marriage. When the troops arrived, the lama gathered a bunch of reeds and stuck them in the ground round his tent, and then by force of prayer caused them to be all turned into soldiers, who defeated the troops of the Czar. The latter sent a second and a third army, but both were beaten, as the lama continued to pray and turn into more fighting men the reeds broken off by his first created defenders, so that the holy lama soon had a great number of troops. After the defeat of his third army the Czar left the lama alone in peace, but the latter did not wish to live any longer on the earth. The lama left his wife to rule the people created from the reeds, and from those arose the Russians. They have white bodies and their hair is often fair, because the stems of the reeds were of a yellowish colour, and the tops somewhat darker."

COLONEL DIGBY, returned from active service in the Soudan, met with a curious reception in the House of Commons on the re-opening of Parliament after the Whitsuntide recess. The gallant member has during his absence grown a beard, and is otherwise so much altered in personal appearance that when he attempted to enter the House he was arrested by the doorkeeper. Having established his identity he was permitted to take his seat.

THE qualifications for a missionary in Africa according to Mr. H. M. Stanley, are chiefly a good digestion and an elementary knowledge of sanitary matters. Compared with these his spiritual gifts are relatively unimportant. The first thing he has to do is not to get himself killed by the climate too rapidly. The chances are, as Mr. Stanley cheerfully observed, that he will be carried off by being chilled by the sea-wind when he is hot, by bathing in delightful but insidious streams, drinking cool water, exposing himself to the sun, or eating something that is not good for him. If his career is not cut short by any of these imprudences, he can begin to convert the natives. As the natives will not usually understand what he says, Mr. Stanley thinks that great eloquence is not needed in the profession. The blinded savages might think he was swearing at them if he waxed too fervent in speech. This is a view of the case which probably has not presented itself before to the supporters of the African missions.

MR. JAMES CASEY writes from 10 Philpot-lane, London, May 29, regarding Aden harbour:—"Having regard to the correspondence in the *Times* with reference to the above, it may interest your numerous readers and the shipping community in general to know that Her Majesty's Government have given a concession to the firm of Messrs. Taylor and Bright, of this city, for placing hulks in the harbour, so that vessels can coal day or night regardless of communication with the shore, which obviates, in my opinion, the necessity for any proposed dredging as suggested by your correspondents."

THERE is something in a name—something too much when it has so undeniably Russian a flavour as Peterhof—and Simla is mightily pleased, says the *World*, with the ukase which declares that Peterhof shall henceforward be known as the Viceregal Lodge. "I only hope that the historian of the Boundary business will be careful with his dates, for the temptation will be strong to see in this act of de-Russification a fine revenge for Penjdeh. The historian should be told in time that the change was decided on before anything had been heard of Penj-deh."

Truth writes:—According to present arrangements, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught will return to India early in September, and although their rooms at Buckingham Palace have been got ready for them, no preparations have been made for their reception at Bagshot Park. During their stay at home they will be the Queen's guests, except when they are in London. It is, however, by no means certain that they will go back to India; and even if the Duke does return for one more winter, it is more than doubtful whether the Duchess will accompany him. He has no appointment at present either in India or at home; so, if he goes out again, an eligible command will have to be found for him—to the prejudice, no doubt, of some other officer who has seen much harder and longer service.

THE *Novoe Vremya* states that the scheme for taxing interest derived from investments has been examined by the Council of the Russian Empire, and will, if sanctioned by the Emperor, come into force on the 1st of July next. According to the same paper, the Council of the Empire had under consideration on the 1st a proposal for increasing by 20 per cent. the Customs tariff on most of the articles imported into Russia, exception being made for a few articles, the import duty on which would only be raised 10 per cent.

IT is reported that Rainilarivony, the Prime Minister of Madagascar, has been struggled by the peace party at Antananarivo. It is well known that the Prime Minister was opposed to any concession to the French demands, and he was also opposed to any measures favouring the development of the revenues of the country; he being the author of a new code of laws, one of which made it a penal offence for a native to sell land to a foreigner. The more advanced officers are in favour of giving to the Government greater facilities for the settlement of foreigners in the country.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Times* says that the *Bosphore Egyptien* continues to make attacks of the most insolent and disgusting kind upon Englishmen in the service of the Egyptian Government.

THE Gallabat garrison, numbering 1,000 men, who have been assisted through Abyssinian territory by King John, have arrived within two days' march of Massowa. They are now perfectly safe.

ALFRED MEISSNER, the Austrian poet, novelist, and dramatic author, has died, aged sixty-three.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government hired transport Persian Monarch, 3,922 tons, Captain Duncombe, will sail to-day for Aden, with the following:—One European commissioned officer, seven non-commissioned rank and file, and thirteen public and private followers.

THE Government hired transport Tenasserim, Captain W. C. Hotham, arrived in harbour on the 21st instant from Kurrachee (19th instant), with the following:—Lieutenant Hunter, 24th Regiment (South Wales Borderers), for Madras, and 120 troops and followers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL VANDELEUR has been apprised by the Duke of Cambridge that, as a result of the finding of the commission of inquiry into the irregularities connected with the embarkation of the 5th Lancers at Kingstown for the Soudan, his position will not be interfered with, but that he will be permitted to retain his full rank in the service.

THE Admiralty have determined to accept the invention of a petty officer on board the Vernon for launching a steam-pinnace without a crew. The pinnaces, which would contain a heavy charge of guncotton, could be submerged for an indefinite period, and the charge may be exploded at any moment without the enemy being aware of the presence of the craft. It is understood that within a month a hundred of these pinnaces could be prepared for service. Mr. Bennan's invention of an improved torpedo will be submitted to the officers of the Vernon before it is finally adopted by the Admiralty.

RETURN OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

THE Government hired transport Italy, 2511 tons Captain G. Milligan, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Suakim (10th inst) *vid* Aden, with the following officers, troops, &c., of the 9th Bengal Cavalry:—Lieutenant Angelo, one sergeant, 114 followers, 184 horses, 32 ponies, 2 bullocks, 1 camel, 444 men, and 1 clerk of the Transport Department.

JOTTINGS FROM THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, JUNE 20.

VERY quietly, and without its usual accompaniments of thunder and lightning, the monsoon may be said to have set in here on the evening of the 12th. The gauge registered about an inch and a half that evening, and we have since had one or two more heavy showers. The weather is now nice and cool, albeit somewhat muggy at times, and there is a fair prospect of our having a good monsoon.

His Highness the Nizam, the Prime Minister, and other nobles and high officials are expected to leave Ooty on the 25th instant, and will arrive here about the end of this month. During the absence of the Nizam and the Minister absurd rumours have been set afloat in the city about quarrels and dissensions having taken place between them, resulting in the Nizam's calling to his aid the Council of State, which was to have assembled at Ooty. Another silly rumour current was that the British Government had prohibited the Nizam from leaving the Nilgiris until such time as a satisfactory settlement had been arrived at with Russia regarding the Afghan frontier. This story is not only implicitly believed by the uneducated masses, but it has gained credence with many native gentlemen, who talk about it very gravely. Of all places in India, Hyderabad is pre-eminently famous for its canards, but sensible people know what to make of them.

Mr. Cordery returned here on the 13th, immensely benefited, I am glad to say, by his trip to Matheran, of which delightful hill station I have many pleasant memories.

I telegraphed to you the other day the substance of the decision arrived at by the Commission appointed to inquire into the jail outbreak. The superintendent of the jail has been exonerated from all blame, but both the regular and irregular troops sent to quell the disturbance have been severely censured. The Secunderabad paper does not evidently like my having been first in the field with this information, and is pleased to make some uncharitable remarks about me. I have not myself been able to see the Commission's report, but the information I supplied you was derived from a very reliable source. I passed no comments upon the report in question, but simply gave you the bare facts. It is surely not my fault if I happened to get earlier information to the *Deccan Times*. And talking of that local broadsheet, it reminds me that since the death of its late editor, the paper has fallen into very able hands, and a marked improvement has taken place in the way in which it is now edited. As regards the libel case, which is talked of a great deal in Hyderabad circles, you have your own reporter to supply you with early and authentic information of the proceedings in court, and so I must not trench upon his province.

I have telegraphed to you particulars of several arrests made by Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Inspector-General of the Revenue Branch, in connection with a system of forgeries which had been been practised for some years. The case is exciting great interest, and we have in Nawab Salar Jung a Prime Minister who will know how to deal with it. It was reserved for him to unearth a villany which had been going on for years, and I must say that the young statesman is very lucky.

Mr. H. P. Hodson, our great athlete, is interesting himself in raising a local gymkhana in connection with the Chudderghat Volunteers. Mr. Cordery has consented to be the president of the institution.

INDIAN NAVAL DEFENCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Now that a new Government has come into power in England, and that public attention has been directed to the defences of India—sea as well as land—advantage should be taken of the opportunity to press, as strongly and persistently as can be pressed, for either an Indian Navy, or else an efficient detachment of the Royal Navy, to be permanently located in this country, which will be capable, not only of protecting our shores against hostile attacks, but also of clearing the seas of the war vessels of an enemy and of the sea hawks which will be let loose in clouds to prey upon our commercial marine at the first blast of the war-trumpet.

The East India Squadron does not at present contain one vessel capable of patrolling the high seas in time of war without the assured prospect of finding its destination in Davy Jones' locker or in an enemy's port. And barring two monitors of an obsolete type in Bombay, it has no vessel which would float for half an hour in the defence of our port before the Vladimir Monomach with its 10 inches of armour, its six 9½-ton and twelve 4½-ton guns, or of the Minon, armour-cased 7 inches thick, and carrying sixteen guns of the above sizes.

The composition of a fleet for the Indian Empire should be carefully considered. We are told that two cruisers are now building at private yards in England for the Japanese Navy, which are to steam from 17 to 18 knots, are to carry six 6-in. 5-ton broad side and two 28-ton guns, besides sixteen machine guns and torpedo apparatus; each of these vessels is to be manned by a crew of 220 men. We know that the Government of Chili in their Esmeralda, Italy in their Giovanni Bausan, and Brazil in the Riachuelo, possess very swift cruisers, which can steam 18½ knots, and are very heavily armed with two 25-ton and six 4-ton guns. If then Japan requires two such cruisers, India should have at least four of 5,000 tons each, with steaming power of not less than 19 knots, and carrying two or more 25-ton and ten to twenty 5-ton guns, and coating, without armament, about £200,000 sterling each.

Then first-class sea-going torpedo-boats of from 250 to 350 tons, such as are being built at Cowes and Havre, are required; there should be at least two to each belted cruiser, or say eight in all, coating about £25,000 each, or £200,000 for the lot. And in addition to the above, second-class sea-going torpedo boats are wanted for the defence of our coasts and ports. Germany has, it is reported, provided 46 of these torpedo boats for the defence of Kiel alone, and it is a question for consideration how many such boats are required by this country for the defence of such ports as Kurrachee, Aden, Bombay, Carwar, Colombo, Trincomalee, Galle, Madras, Port Blair, the mouths of the Hooghly, Rangoon, &c. In any case 20 would be a moderate number to ask for at the outset, and as their individual cost is about £10,000 their purchase would represent an outlay of another £200,000.

The vessels now composing the East India squadron are no doubt very efficient in their way, and each and every one of them would be able to give a satisfactory account of a marauding buggalow, of a piratical pattimar, or of a kidnapping dhow. But against a European foe, such as the Bayard with its 9½ inches of armour and 14-ton guns, the Richelieu with its 8 inches of armour and its 20½ and 15-ton guns, or some other of the French men-of-war now in the China seas, they would make excellent targets, and would show how proudly the British flag can sink o'er a shotorn wreck. It would be no use running, even if the idea did by some mischance come into the head of a bold British captain, for could the mixed train outstrip the express, and could a crawling ten-knot box show its heels to 15-knot clipper?

If you, gentlemen of the Town Council, you members of the Corporation, you princely merchants, you wealthy Parsees, you fat Buneahs with fatter purses, you Jaffer of the long pocket, who sit at ease in your houses and turn over your shining rupees, and who drive to the Yacht Club and to the Apollo-bunder in your luxurious carriages to enjoy the prospect of your noble harbour with its noble fleet, of steamers which bring to and take from your shores treasures of gold, of silver, and precious stones, of silks and cunning fabrics, cardamoms and spices, myrabolans and forest produce, do not stir your stumps and make the powers that be perfect the sea and land defences of your treasure vaults, the time will come when you will find yourselves shelling out your rupees to the tune of *Partant pour la Syrie*, or of some Muscovite hymn, to save your good town of Bombay from the levelling violence of a Bayard or of a Vladimir Monomack.

There is a world of truth in that good old proverb "a stitch in time saves nine." India can well afford to spend two or three millions of pounds sterling in providing herself with an efficient navy and in completing her coast defences, while the time is yet before her; but if she would rather button up her pockets and keep her money until the war note has sounded and the panic cry of the defenceless has ascended to the cool heights of Simla, then she will have to pay through the nose for her procrastination, and to pour out her wealth like water to appease the god of destruction.

READY, AYE READY.

THE FOUNDERING OF THE S. S. SERAGLIO.

THE STORY OF CAPTAIN WILSON.

A MARINE COURT of INQUIRY consisting of Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. J. E. McGill, master of the s.s. Knight of St. Patrick, and Mr. W. Stephen, master of the s. s. Altmore, was opened at the Fort Police Court yesterday, to investigate the cause of the loss of the British s. s. Seraglio.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the proceedings on behalf of Government; and Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, represented the captain of the Seraglio.

Mr. David Wilson being examined by Mr. Little, said.—I hold a certificate of competency from the Board of Trade granted in 1864. I have been eighteen years master in charge of sailing ships and steamers. I joined the s. s. Seraglio on the 18th August, 1882, the day she was launched at Greenock. Her registered tonnage was 1,817 tons gross, 1,165 nett. Her length was 275 feet, her beam 35 feet, and her depth 23 feet 6 inches. She was built of steel by Robert Steel and Company of Greenock. She was rigged as a two-masted schooner. She had the gallant forecastle, an engine-room, and a saloon-house on deck. She was of 175 horse-power, and was classed at Lloyds 100 A 1. Her main deck was 19 inches below her shear streak. I believe she had four water-tight bulkheads, besides the collision bulk-head, and carried four boats. She had one large boat, 25 or 27 feet long, about 8 feet beam, and 4 feet deep. Another boat was 23 feet long, about 7 feet beam, and 3 feet deep. Of the others one was a gig, and the other was a small jolly-boat. They were all properly equipped, but we had sails for the largest one. Two large boats were on davits in front of the bridge; and the two smaller ones were on davits just abaft the two larger ones. The steamer had four hatches. No. 1 was before the foremast, No. 2 was abaft the foremast, No. 3 was abaft the engine-room house, and No. 4 was abaft the mainmast. I believe we had ten ventilators. The lower part on the deck was rivetted to the deck, and the cowls were made of galvanized iron and were about six feet high. In bad weather I always unshipped the cowls from the ventilators, and put large wooden plugs. Two of them were fitted with an iron door at the top, and went in with a latch. There were no other ventilators for the holds. The stoke-hole was ventilated. There were two doors open on the main deck from the alley ways under the bridge. There was a grating on the top of the stoke-hole. Part of the grating is lifted up in bad weather, so that persons could pass from the bridge into the stoke-hole. The height of the fidley was about 4 feet, and the size of the grating was about 3 feet long and 15 feet athwart ship. This was all built of steel along with the ship. I secured the fidley in bad weather by lashing a sail right over it and round the ventilators. The ship had regular tarpaulins for this purpose, and the sail was in addition put over the tarpaulins. The engine-room skylight was abaft the fidley. The difference 'tween the main deck and the lower-bridge deck would be about 8 feet, and the combings of the skylight were about 2½ feet high. The skylight was lighted with thick bulls-eyes, about 15 inches in diamater, secured with brass fittings into the teak. The engine-room door was at the after end of the engine-room house. In bad weather the doors could be secured by bolts inside, and the entrance to the stoke-hole of the engine-room would be through the fidleys. There was no other ventilation through the main deck besides that I have mentioned, except the lazarette hatch, and the usual hatch in the fore-peak. The hatch under the gallant forecastle went on a flange, and was secured by a screw. I had a free board, four feet six when loaded up to Pilmsoll's mark. I believe we drew then about 21 feet aft and 6 or 8 inches less forward. The vessel made one voyage to Calcutta and back round the Cape of Good Hope. Her next voyage was from Cardiff to Reunion and thence to Kurrachee. The next two voyages were from Glasgow to Bombay and back. I made one small trip to Genoa and back to Glasgow. I had carried cargoes of coals to Reunion, Genoa, and Bombay. The vessel was in dry-dock in Calcutta in February last to clean her bottom. We had been running twelve months in the pilgrim trade up and down the Red Sea. She had not been surveyed since she was launched, as her time had not arrived. She had no repairs done to her hulk since she was launched, and required none. She was a very good boat. We started from Cardiff on the 10th May last, bound for Bombay with a cargo of coals, acids, and a small quantity of dynamite. We had about 2,000 tons of coals, and 270 tons of acids and dynamite. This vessel, as far as I can remember, drew when in Cardiff dock 21 feet 6 inches aft, and was four or five inches lighter forward. We had for the ship's consumption 380 tons of coal besides our cargo. I believe the cargo had been all properly stowed. The coals were trimmed, so as to leave a small space for the gas to pass through the ventilators, and the acids were stowed in the 'tween deck. I did not see myself the coal stowed. When I left Cardiff she drew rather less than she did on her previous voyages. The Board of Trade surveyor saw her out of the dock, and she was loaded to his satisfaction. He was several hours on board on the afternoon we sailed. Messrs. Raeburn and Virei were the owners of the ship, and the cargo of coals was consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir, and Co. of Bombay. I believe the steamer was insured; but I do not know whether she was fully insured. I had a chief and second officer, three engineer officers, one cook, two stewards, six seamen, seven firemen, and one donkey-man, carpenter, and boatswain. The firemen, and two stewards and three of the engineers joined the ship at Cardiff. In my opinion the steamer was properly equipped and manned in every way, and I had all the necessary books and charts for the voyage. I had Shadwick's Law of Storms, which was my private property. After leaving Cardiff, we touched at Malta on the 21st May, where we took in 150 tons more of coal for the ship. When we left Malta we drew about 21 feet 3 inches aft and 21 feet forward. We had rather bad weather in the Bay of Biscay before reaching Malta. We had to alter our course about a point to take the sea more on the bow, the wind being on the beam. We shipped a little water on our decks while in the Bay of Biscay. The ship made no water at that time. We arrived at Port Said on the 26th of May, taking in about 70 tons of coal for the ship's consumption. We left Suez on the 28th. She drew then about 21 feet forward and about 21 feet 3 aft. She had no lis on then. Leaving Suez we encountered a very fine weather while coming down the Red Sea. We passed Perim on the night of the 2nd June between 8 and 9 o'clock. We had canvass set at that time. The weather looked very threatening, and I had all the canvas taken in and made fast. About 10 o'clock we were struck by a tremendous squall from the north-east, accompanied with thunder and lightning. During the night, as we proceeded down the Gulf, we encountered heavy squalls in all directions at different times and from all points of the compass, with thunder and lightning which was very vivid, and rain in torrents. It was perfectly dark all round. About 8 a. m. the next day, I suppose, the ship was abreast of Aden, distant about 25 or 30 miles to the north. We had the same kind of weather as I have described, and the appearance of the sky looked dismal. To me it looked like what I had experienced before near the Mauritius—a regular hurricane sky. The barometer had gone down to 29. It was a high set glass. The height of the barometer ought to have been about 28. &c. About noon the wind chopped in a south-west direction, and blew a perfect hurricane. We experienced a heavy swell coming from the N.-E., and now with the wind from S.-W. the sea rose in pyramids and burst down on the deck with very great violence. I still continued my course down the Gulf in this weather until about 2 in the afternoon. I then made up my mind that it was something unusual in that quarter. The rain came down in torrents, and I could not see anything. I then determined to get my head to S.-W. and let the bad weather blow past me, as it seemed that I was getting worse weather by going on. I then lay to with my head to the S.-W. and remained so for about four hours. The weather then moderated, and the glass rose a little. Towards evening I put the ship on her course again and proceeded. During that night (3rd June) we encountered squalls both from the N.-E. and S.-W., the lightning and rain being very heavy. On the morning of the 4th the weather was more moderate and evidently clearing up, the glass rising a little. We continued on our course, having moderately good weather up to the 8th. About midnight on the 8th there were strong squalls, the wind freshening up from the north-west. My latitude then was about 14·54 North and longitude 67·15 East. On the morning of the 9th the wind blew strongly with very heavy sea setting in from S.-W., as well as heavy rain with thunder and lightning. As morning drew on, the wind increased, and at noon it was blowing a perfect hurricane. In the afternoon the sea increased from the S.-W. and also from the N. W. The waves mixed together, causing a heavy confused sea. The vessel was at this time shipping large quantities of water all over. We were running with our foretop-sail set. We also had a lower top-sail set and a reef upper top-sail. Towards the afternoon, about 4 o'clock, there was all the appearance of our having been caught in a cyclone, and about 5 o'clock I had made arrangements to leave the ship with her head to wind towards the N.-W. In attempting to take the top-sails in, they blew to pieces. I poured over a large quantity of oil to smooth the water to enable me to sound the ship. She shipped large quantities of water by coming to, but we smashed nothing. About 10 o'clock when we were hove to, the steam steering gear parted. We were pouring oil on the water all this time when we were hove to, and I had prepared a sea-anchor ready, in case anything went wrong with the steering gear. After the steam steering gear gave way, the chief officer and carpenter rushed aft to connect the hand steering gear. It was some time before this could be effected. I really could not tell at the time whether the chief officer and the carpenter were in the ship or overboard; the rain and wind were howling, so that we could not hear one word spoken. At this time I was trying to get the sea-anchor over the bows, and succeeded in doing so. At the same time, oil was being continually poured overboard until we had exhausted all our stock. This kind of weather continued all throughout the night. The ship was steaming and labouring very heavily, the seas breaking over the vessel in her after part, and completely merging her many times in water; when we saw nothing but white waves raging round her in the after part. At six o'clock the next morning the chief engineer, who had been on duty all the night, reported to me that the ship was making more water than he could discharge. I at once had a consultation with the chief officer and the chief engineer, and ordered at once all our available hands to commence bailing the water out of the stoke-hole. The chief engineer said that having examined his pumps, he found that nothing was the matter with them. In a very short time the water increased so much, that the port fires were nearly put out and were useless. An effort was then made to put the ship on the other tack, so as to allow the engineer to get the bilge suction pipe to work, to cut off the roses which he thought might have been stopped by the coal and cinders rolling about with the water. We did get the ship round the other tack, but she never came up, having still a heavy list to port. With very great difficulty we got the ship round again with her high side to the sea. This time the water was very much increasing in the engine-room. The wave caused by the rolling of the ship in the engine-room was nearly seven feet high, and the water had forced up the plates and flooring in the eng

of prizes in the Grant Medical College on the 16th March last. The necessity of a new medical school has been in these remarks amply recognised, and it is but natural to infer that when our late Governor gave such emphatic expression to his views as to the want of a new medical school he must have previously consulted the Surgeon-General and other medical officers of Government best qualified to give an opinion on the subject. In the face of a recognition of the necessity of a new medical school from such high quarters, it would be trespassing on your valuable space and on the patience of your readers if I were to dwell at any length on that subject here. "Medicus," and those who share his views for the sake of consistency (if nothing else), will never feel convinced, even if the strongest arguments were adduced in favour of the scheme to establish a new medical school—a scheme which I am glad to say is warmly advocated, not only by the medical profession, but also by the public at large, except those who deem it a point of honour to offer strenuous resistance to a scheme which brings another medical school into existence. The paragraph in the *Lancet* to which "Medicus" takes exception, bears the simple impress of editorial sanction, and is not a quotation from any supposed pamphlet sent to the editor of that Journal, as "Medicus" would have us believe. Some time ago a committee was appointed by the Grant Medical College Society to inquire into and report as to the best ways and means of advancing the interests of the medical profession. That committee held several meetings, the result of which has been a recommendation on the part of a majority of the committee that "there is necessity for a new medical school in Bombay." This recommendation will shortly be laid for consideration before the general body, who "Medicus" fondly believes is likely to throw out the recommendation of the committee the moment it is brought forward before them, though he has omitted to mention any grounds which could have led him to suppose that such would be the case.

So far as I can judge, there is no fear of the committee's recommendation coming to grief as predicted by "Medicus." With regard to the composition of the committee, all that need be said here is, that it was appointed at a regularly convened meeting of the Grant Medical College Society, and does not differ in any way from committees appointed to inquire into and report upon special subjects in all well-regulated societies. To dispose of the unworthy insinuations of "Medicus" against the composition of the committee, it is enough to mention that it consists of the Dean and Syndics of the Bombay University, professors of the Grant Medical College, and several well-known practitioners.

"Medicus" is quite mistaken if he supposes that the promoters of the new school have no definite scheme in their minds to go by. If "Medicus" takes the trouble to refer to my letter to the *Bombay Gazette* of the 16th March, he will find a rough sketch of the scheme of establishing a new medical school. Of course in that letter I have given a very meagre outline of the scheme, more by way of suggestion than anything else; but as soon as the committee's recommendation has been considered and adopted by the general body of the Grant College Medical Society, I have no doubt that another committee will be appointed to prepare the outlines of the scheme, showing how it is expected to work, and what will be the easiest means of carrying it out.—Yours, etc.,

R. M. KHORY.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN NEGOTIATIONS.

A further instalment of "Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Central Asia," issued by the Foreign Office on June 1, records the progress of the negotiations from the end of March—just before the Penjdeh affair—until the 4th of May. The correspondence, which consists of eighty-seven despatches, opens with Sir Peter Lumsden's despatches describing the Russian advance to the immediate vicinity of the Afghan lines, the provocative tactics resorted to by the Russian commander, and finally his deliberate attack. Just before the occurrence General Lumsden telegraphed from Guiran on March 29 that "every endeavour is being made by the Russians to induce the Afghans to commence the conflict. Fighting is now imminent. Afghans cannot resist successfully after the Russian attack on Penjdeh Lord Granville immediately asked the Russian Government "for an explanation of this apparently complete disobedience of the Emperor's orders." There followed a series of telegraphic communications on both sides as to the responsibility for the occurrence. On this point General Lumsden is very emphatic. Telegraphing from Guiran on the 2nd of April, he says:—"Since promise of Russian Government that no advance would be made, General Komaroff has concentrated Russian force and advanced about twenty-five miles, to almost within range of this post he has now driven the Afghans by insults and irritation to fire first shot, and failing that, has made this unprovoked attack. Two letters which Captain Yate wrote to Russian Chief of Staff were unnoticed. I repeat my statement that General Komaroff's ultimatum, and still more his attack, was utterly uncalled-for." On hearing of the "unprovoked aggression," Lord Granville desired our Ambassador at St. Petersburg to inform M. de Giers that he regarded the news as of the utmost gravity. M. de Giers, however, treated the matter rather lightly, and dwelt much upon General Komaroff's forbearance in not occupying Penjdeh. A little later he justifies the whole affair upon the ground that the military character of the British Commission could not but excite the Afghans, while the publicity given to the Rawul Pindee conference must have emboldened them to commit acts of provocation. As to the British Commission, Lord Granville retorts:—"I cannot admit that the question of escort had any bearing upon the subject;" for, "unlike the Russians, Sir Peter Lumsden was at a great distance from any British force."

The first proposal for arbitration comes from Lord Granville in a despatch to M. de Staal, ated the 24th of April, in which he says:—

Her Majesty's Government acknowledge the right of the Russian Government to consider the interests of their dignity in as full a measure as they claim that right for themselves; but they cannot admit that it is inconsistent with the well-understood dignity of any great country to enter into communications for the purpose of friendly examining the complaints of another nation presented in a legitimate form. If, however, the Russian Government believe that the natural inclination which both Governments must feel to place confidence in the statements of their respective officers creates an unavoidable obstacle to coming to a just decision, they would be prepared, in their anxiety for the preservation of friendly relations, to meet the difficulty by referring to the judgment of the head of a friendly State the question whether the Agreement of the 10th of March was or was not departed from either by the Russians or the Afghans, and to decide how the incident can be closed in a manner consistent with the honour of Great Britain and Russia. If the assent of the Russian Government is given to the proposal which I have made in the preceding paragraph her Majesty's Government will be prepared—in reliance on the assurance given by M. de Giers in his memorandum of March 18 (30th), that the Russian Government have never entertained, and do not entertain, any projects of aggression against Herat or any other portion of the territories of the Ameer—at once to consider with your Excellency the main features of the line of boundary, the details only of which should be fixed on the spot. In this case they accept the proposal made in M. de Giers's telegram of the 4th (16th) inst. for the displacement of the Russian outposts upon the arrival of the Commissioners on the spot. His lordship had previously stated that the "inquiry was not into the General's conduct, but to ascertain whether what took place was in accordance with the agreement."

On the other hand, M. de Giers said.—"We do not wish to inquire what part was taken by the English officers in the midst of these complications, but we cannot help regretting that they did not find it possible to aid the commandant of our troops in his representations to the Afghan General, a course of action which would doubtless have sufficed to prevent the conflict." M. de Staal communicated the view of his Government "that even supposing the principle of an inquiry were admissible, there seemed no one to whom the decision could be intrusted except the Emperor of Germany, who certainly would not consent to undertake the task."

Lord Granville rejoined, "Taking into consideration his Majesty's position and his long experience and great reputation as a soldier, I did not know—although I had no authority for saying so—that there would be any disposition on our part to object to such a selection. If the request were made by both Governments it would be very difficult for his Imperial Majesty to refuse to accept the office, and thus lose the opportunity of averting a great calamity."

On the 16th of April M. de Giers telegraphed to M. de Staal that the Czar sincerely shared the wish of the English Cabinet, to maintain friendly relations between the two countries; but that he "could not admit of anything like an inquiry into the acts of General Komaroff, as he considers himself the sole judge of their conformity with his orders. Any fresh examination of this military act thus becomes vain and fruitless. It is therefore only between the two Governments that there can be any misunderstanding in the interpretation of the arrangement agreed upon." Further in a later telegram, dated the 19th, his Excellency added:—

His Majesty the Emperor, having had before him the two English notes, has deigned to confirm his previous decisions as indicated in my telegram of the 16th—that is to say, to put aside altogether any further discussion upon the military question. As regards the misunderstanding which may have existed as to the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets, if there remained any doubts or difference of opinion, the Emperor would not refuse to refer the question to the judgment of a foreign Sovereign who inspired confidence in the two Governments. His Majesty reserves to himself, if occasion should arise, to come to an understanding with the Cabinet of London as to the choice of that Sovereign. If this solution were accepted by the English Government, our august master would no longer hesitate to resume in London the negotiation upon the principle points of the line of delimitations, only the details of which would be examined and traced upon the spot by the Commission according to the principles agreed upon.

In communicating this despatch the Russian Ambassador offered Lord Granville his congratulations on the "settlement of the difficulty."

His lordship, in confirming the understanding, wrote on the 4th of May, this being the last despatch of the series:—

It has at no time been the desire of her Majesty's Government to see gallant officers on either side put upon their trial; but the differences between the two Governments which arose out of the engagement at Ak Tépé rendered it necessary to provide means for a settlement consistent with the honour of both. Her Majesty's Government have now, on the receipt of the telegraphic despatch of the 1st inst., from St. Petersburg, the satisfaction of finding themselves able to adopt the arrangement agreed to by his Majesty the Emperor of Russia—namely, that in respect to any misunderstanding which may have arisen in the interpretation of the agreement between the two Cabinets, if there shall still be found to subsist doubts and divergences of appreciation, the case shall be referred to the judgment of a Sovereign enjoying the confidence of the two Governments.

INTERVIEWS WITH SIR PETER LUMSDEN.

Having left the vicinity of Herat on May 9, General Lumsden, with Captain Barrow, travelling sometimes at the rate of 70 miles per diem, reached Assurada, on the Caspian, on the 19th. Failing to find other and quicker means of transport, Sir Peter Lumsden took steamer at Batoum and arrived at Constantinople on May 31, *via* Trebizond. At Constantinople Sir Peter Lumsden was interviewed by the correspondent of the *Times*, who writes:—"I saw the General to-day, and although, of course, he was very reticent, it was easy to gather from the tone which he adopted that in his opinion the Afghan Frontier question generally had been allowed to become more serious than it might have been if so many mistakes had not been made, and especially if the extreme limit of Russian advance had been strictly made to be the desert zone, when no pretext could have been put forward for further expansion or encroachment with any sort of plausibility.

When once that limit, he holds, is overstepped, the subject becomes at once complicated by questions of water supply, pasturage, and every other element of chicane which the Russians are so able in handling, and so apt to bring forward. On these grounds, the General believes that the difficulty has been only temporarily smoothed over, and that the Russians are only too visibly bent on re-opening it on the first opportunity in the very near future, in a period to be reckoned at a few weeks or, perhaps, months.

The General would seem to fall in with the Turkish view, that Russia's immediate object, not excluding other schemes, is to concentrate our attention, neutralise our strength, and put pressure on our policy, by a direct menace of our Indian interests, in order to be left freer scope for her aggressive aims in the direction of the Turkish possessions.

Writing on the 2nd inst. the same correspondent says:—Sir Peter Lumsden has made arrangements to leave to-day, but I was privileged upon the last, after my interview with the General. I learn to-day that my message handed in at the telegraph office on Sunday afternoon only went forward last night, as the Censor of the Porte insisted that more than 24 hours to consider whether its contents might not produce grave danger to the security of the Empire.

There is little left to add to my despatch on the subject. The General was evidently not well pleased with the position made for him by the Government, and disapproved the course taken. He was of opinion that Russia was bent upon selizing every opportunity to annoy us, that she was certain to give us trouble, keeping our attention constantly on the alert by the numberless incidents which she has it in her power to create, and by the unceasing demands for petty concessions which the tribes in the country are so easily induced to put forward. At the same time it must not, I gathered, be believed that the population was willing to accept Russian domination. It is only our troops, he says, and these refusing doggedly to be disarmed by its victors. Very little encouragement, assistance in the way of arms and ammunition, and satisfactory assurances would be sufficient to put Russia in a very uncomfortable. The wonder would seem to be why they did not make a rush for Herat the place being practically open to them, as it and the road to it have been altogether neglected in the way of fortification. At present, however, its condition is a little better in this respect and the town may soon, if properly attended to, be made strong. The time gained has been usefully employed, and an sufficient check can be offered to any further renewed attempt at an unprovoked aggressive advance, such as that on Penjdeh.

Sir Peter Lumsden passed through Vienna on June 6 on his way to London. A correspondent of the *Times* had a conversation with him, during which "Sir Peter Lumsden did not conceal that he was deeply mortified at the treatment he had received. The position now forth will, he argued, leave the East that General Komaroff's word had been believed before his, even by our Government, and he must suppose that, as the Government were perfectly aware of this, they were content that such an impression should exist. He must remark, however, for his own part, that General Komaroff's action at Penjdeh was one of unprovoked and totally unjustifiable aggression. To arbitrate on the matter would be nonsense, unless the arbitration were conducted with the rigorous impartiality of a court-martial—a thing impossible in the circumstances. Sir Peter said that he had not spoken to General Komaroff himself, but he had had an interview with Colonel Alikhanoff, a man whom he described as possessed of extraordinary cleverness, and with most versatile talents—a good linguist, draughtsman, talker, and intriguer. "My conversation with Alikhanoff did not last long however," said Sir Peter, "for we fell out at once when he began to put some of his own fancy colouring in his picture of the Kushk affair. Colonel Alikhanoff went about openly boasting that the Afghan Boundary Line did not intend to be satisfied with a miserable strip of sand on the Afghan frontier, but meant to take Herat in due time, and a great deal after that." Sir Peter Lumsden believes that the occupation of Candahar was a heavy mistake on the part of the Gladstone Cabinet and that it has been the origin of all the subsequent trouble. Another mistake, he considers, was the treating of Russian diplomatists as if Afghan Commissioners were Asiatics, as they are in their utter disregard of the truth. On the faith of meaningless Russian promises we assured the Afghans that they should not be attacked, and we removed our troops therefore as well as odious to them when we left General Komaroff's deliberate aggression unpunished. As regards the future, Sir Peter thought that the frontier negotiations might drag on for years. The Russians were experts in such procastination, and it was their policy to keep the frontier question open as long as possible, in order to make use of it for extracting further concessions as opportunity might serve."

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The report of the board of directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the term ended March 31, states that the half-yearly meeting will be held on June 9 for the purpose of declaring a dividend in anticipation of the results of the year's working, the accounts of which are submitted at the close of that period. The directors make the following observations regarding quarantine in Egypt:—"The company's reports have during some years laid much emphasis on the loss and inconvenience sustained through the almost perpetual imposition of quarantine in Egypt, especially as in the whole of this time there has not been one case of contagious disease on board the company's ships. The last six months have been no exception to what has come to be a general rule, and the ships arriving from Bombay have been compelled to perform twenty-four hour's quarantine at Suez on each arrival, to the detriment to the public service and the company's loss. Yet it is notorious that there has been no epidemic of cholera in India during this period. The waste of time thus involved must either be a heavy tax on the company, who have to make up the twenty-four hours lost by additional speed at sea in order to prevent disappointment as to the punctual delivery of the mails, or, to put it in another way, the public must be losers to that extent of the saving in time which the company endeavour to effect in the delivery of the mails beyond what is required by the contract. It is, however, almost unnecessary to say that the mail service, notwithstanding quarantine restrictions, continues to be worked with the utmost punctuality." During the past six months the following vessels have been more or less employed by the Admiralty in the transport service—viz. the Poona, Australia, Deccan, Geelong, Bangalore, Khiva, and Zambesi. Probably the average duration of the charters in the case of these vessels would be something like three months, but the rate of hire has been very low. Besides these vessels, three other ships have been employed by Government on more special services—viz. the Ganges, Massilia, and Rosetta. The first-named vessel is the hospital ship at Suakim, and the Massilia and Rosetta are armed cruisers on the Australian and China stations respectively. The directors regret that there has been no tangible improvement in the general shipping trade of the East during the last six months. Partly, no doubt, this may be accounted for by the complicated state of political affairs, which has created distrust in most branches of business, but broadly stated, the fact remains that, as regards shipping, the over-supply of tonnage in relation to trade may still be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of tons. The half-yearly profits would have shown a retrograde tendency but for the assistance of revenue from transport work, owing to the fact that, while the ordinary revenue has been maintained and even increased, the result has been accomplished by dint of more work and, therefore, at a greater cost. Looking at the operations of the half year which ended on March 31 last, the directors recommend a dividend for that period at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, the warrants for which will be payable, free of income tax, on and after June 23.

DISPOSAL OF THE RED SEA PORTS.

A Parliamentary paper has been issued containing "Correspondence respecting ports in the Red Sea and the Gulf of Aden, and the province of Harrer." The despatches are 148 in number, and range in date from January 1, 1884, to Feb. 6, 1885. Many of them deal with the Italian occupation of Massowah. Writing to Sir J. S. Lumley, Lord Granville says in a despatch dated Dec. 22, 1884:

The Italian Ambassador called on the 17th inst. and asked me whether her Majesty's Government had come to a decision on the subject of the Egyptian shore of the Red Sea, and if so, whether it could be communicated to the Italian Government; also in what manner her Majesty's Government would view a provisional occupation of some point on that coast by Italian soldiers. Count Nigra said he knew we could not advise them to take what does not belong to us, but we might either dissuade his Government from taking such a step, or abstain from giving any advice, leaving them to act on their own responsibility. His Excellency further inquired whether her Majesty's Government had determined to prevent any other Power from taking possession of the Red Sea ports, and in case no decision had yet been arrived at in regard to the future of those ports, whether her Majesty's Government would be disposed to communicate their view to the Italian Government whenever they had come to a conclusion on the subject. The Italian Government, Count Nigra added, did not wish to be considered indiscreet, but public opinion in Italy was concerned with the eventualities which might be brought about in the Red Sea, and they were most anxious for replies to the above questions, as even a negative answer would be preferable to the present uncertainty. I have informed Count Nigra, in reply, that her Majesty's Government were desirous of showing their friendly feeling towards Italy in all ways. The Egyptian Government were unable, I said, to continue their hold on all the African littoral of the Red Sea. Under these circumstances, the ports naturally reverted to Turkey. We had for some time been giving advice to the Porte to retake possession of them. I was glad, I continued to observe, that M. Mancini fully recognised that we had no right and made no pretension to give away that which did not belong to us. If the Italian Government should desire to occupy some of the ports in question, it was a matter between Italy and Turkey; but I was able to inform him that her Majesty's Government, for their part, had no objection to raise against the Italian occupation of some point of the coast between and including Beilu and Massowah, subject always to their friendship to respect the English Embassador in Rome to hold language in support of our legitimate claims.

The collection concludes with the following despatch:—

Earl Granville to Sir E. Baring.

(Extract) Foreign Office, Feb. 6, 1885.

The Earl of Kimberley proposes that the management of the coast from Ras Hafun to Zeyla should at once be placed in the hands of the Indian Government, with whom it would rest to dispose directly of all questions not connected with the Egyptian occupation, and that the control of the Indian Government might, for convenience, be extended to Zeyla also, subject to relinquishment hereafter, should the Porte accept the proposals of her Majesty's Government for the re-establishment at that port of the authority of the Sultan. Lord Kimberley is, however, of opinion that the responsibility of the Indian Government should not, in any case, extend beyond Zeyla, and that all questions touching the coast between Zeyla and Bab-el-Mandeb and those connected with the inland districts of Harra should be dealt with in this department. In the views thus expressed I have expressed my concurrence, and instructions in accordance with them will be forwarded to the Indian Government.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) Granville.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H S Boys, B C S	Capt R C S Macausland, B S C
Mr C D Steel, B C S	Capt C T Pears, C I E, B S C
Mr H W Steel, B C S	Surg-Major A H Williams, B
Mr R S Aikman, B C S	Surg-Major R Reid, B
Mr A C Campbell, Assam Com	Surg J L Corbett, B
Mr W C Midwinter, B Burrah Com	Dr J Anderson, B
Mr G S T Harris, P W Dept	Mr J W Best, M C S
Mr H W Gibson, Oudh Com	Mr W P Austin, M C S
Mr F E Robertson, P W Dept	Mr E D M Hooper, M Forest Dept
Mr T Drysdale, Assist-Com, Central Provinces	Major-Gen Mullins, R Eng
Mr G R K Meares, Police Dept	Major V C Fisher, R Art
Mr L W Hollis, B U C S	Mr H Barrett, Bo Forest Dept
Mr W R Mitchell, B U C S	Col James Blair, V C, Bo
Mr A P Howell, B C S	Cav
Mr J E Catton, P W Dept	Sub-Inspector J B Tapsell, B
Mr C Tickell, P W Dept	
Lt-Col J R Marett, B S C	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C E Gael, B P W Dept, 3 mo	Surg-Major A H Williams, B, 2 mo
Major F A Wilson, B S C, 4 mo	Col G E H Beauchamp, M Inf, to Jan 19, 1886

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr R F R Rampini, B C S	Lt-Col J Biddulph, B S C
Mr G F Taylor, Forest Dept B	Mr J D Framjee, Bo U C S

THE COLERIDGE LIBEL CASE.

The case of Adams v. Coleridge came on in the Court of Appeal, before the Master of the Rolls and Lords Justices Baggallay and Lindley on June 6. It was an action by Mr. Charles Warren Adams, journalist, against the Honourable Bernard Coleridge, barrister (son of the Lord Chief Justice), for an alleged libel, in a letter written by him to his sister, Miss Mildred Coleridge.

The plaintiff stated that he was engaged to be married to the defendant's sister, and that the defendant had falsely and maliciously written the letter which contained false statements as to his character. The defendant pleaded that the words were written by him *bona fide* and without malice and that the communication was privileged. The trial took place last November, before Mr. Justice Manisty and a special jury, and extended over two days. The jury, in answer to questions by the judge, found that as the defendant had not retracted when an opportunity was given to him to do so and apologise by Miss Coleridge, whose letter he had not replied to, there was vindictiveness on his part, and on that ground they found a verdict for the plaintiff with £2,000 as damages. His *lordship, however, held that there was no evidence* on which such a verdict could be sustained, and gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

The case now came before this court as an appeal by Mr. Adams from the judgment of Mr Justice Manisty at the trial, and also against the defendant's motion for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence, thus raising the *whole question in issue* between the parties. Mr. Adams appeared *in person*; the *Attorney-General*, Mr. Arthur Charles, Q.C., and Mr. Peil Lewis again representing the Honourable Bernard Coleridge.

On the case being called on, Mr. Adams addressing their lordships, said, that the question left to the jury, that if the defendant wrote the letter to his sister *bona fide* and without malice, then they must find for the defendant, was left to them quite clearly; and though his lordship had suggested that they might think that the defendant was influenced by an improper motive for the purpose of vilifying the plaintiff, he had not told them that if they so found the verdict should be for the plaintiff. Mr. Justice Manisty had left six alternatives against him (Mr. Adams) and not one in his favour. He (the plaintiff) had never suggested that the defendant desired to injure him, for their acquaintance was but slight; but he did suggest that the defendant had written this letter not for the purpose of preventing Miss Coleridge marrying him but for the purpose of irritating her into marrying him, just as if one said to a mob "Don't put him under the pump," meaning that they should do so; and this had been altogether ignored by Mr. Justice Manisty. He did not contend that anything he had said could not be used against him, but even a prisoner was entitled that any statement he made should not be distorted and that the decapitated half should not be used against him. Yet this was done by the judge in his summing up to the jury at the trial on a matter which was unsupported by evidence, and only stated by the Attorney-General, who was not upon his oath. There was not a tittle of evidence to support the words used by Mr. Justice Manisty, that "the object of the defendant in writing his letter was to prevent his sister from marrying the plaintiff." Then as to his lordship's remarks on Miss Coleridge's letter—what had her opinions to do with him? although he was ready to endorse everything she had said and done. But surely a sister who loved her brother, however little he deserved it, might shrink from accusing him. But if so, what had that to do with him (Mr. Adams)? She told her brother in so many words that if he did not retract the letter or give the name of his authority she would at once place it in the hands of Mr. Adams, in order that action might be taken on it. Then Mr. Justice Manisty had told the jury that he (the plaintiff) had no home to take Miss Coleridge to; that he was a man of precarious means, earning nothing beyond what he could gain by his writings; that he had no means of subsistance—in fact, that he was a man who lived on his wits. But he did subsist. (Laughter.)

The Master of the Rolls: You complain that Mr. Justice Manisty did not put the case to the jury in your favour, but they found it in your favour, and you are here to support the finding.

Mr. Adams: My lord, if the jury had found in accordance with Mr. Justice Manisty's summing up, your lordships would have said that the verdict should be set aside on the ground of misdirection. Mr. Justice Manisty told the jury that I could not subsist; but I have subsisted for fifty years. He said I had no home to take Miss Coleridge to; but, indeed, I did not; I am not a corporation, but a happy home, and I trust it will be equally happy for Miss Coleridge. He further said that I earned my living by writing for publications—and I am not ashamed of that—and that I lived by my wits. So in one sense I do, and so does every man in this court. (Laughter.) In fact, Mr. Justice Manisty all but conveyed to the jury that I was a swindler.

The Attorney-General, interposing, said that the matters alluded to were not the summing up of the judge, but were based on the plaintiff's own statements.

Mr. Adams went on to say that nothing was said by Mr. Justice Manisty as to the charge that he wanted Miss Coleridge for her money, when she had not a penny. Nothing was said as to his (plaintiff's) desire to settle the matter without going to law, and nothing was said as to the fact that his intended marriage with Miss Coleridge was not desired by either of them, but was the work of her father, represented by his son, the Honourable Bernard Coleridge. Mr. Adams continued that during the time of which he had before Mr. Justice Manisty he was made to feel, in the words of Dogberry, "This is the plaintiff—the offender" (laughter), and throughout he felt as if he ought to have been in another place. (Renewed laughter.)

The Master of the Rolls: You do not seem quite to understand your case. The judge held that the occasion was privileged, and he put certain questions to them by way of precaution; but the jury found in your favour. It is said on the other side that there was no evidence on which the jury could reasonably say that that privilege was misused. You have to point out that Mr. Coleridge misused his opportunity.

Mr. Adams then proceeded to comment on the various allegations in the alleged libel, none of which he said had been proved, for the defendant had not dared to go into the box to justify the slandering attacks on the lady (Miss Coleridge) or himself. He concluded by submitting that their lordships should set aside the judgment of Mr. Justice Manisty; or, if not, direct a new trial of the cause.

The Attorney-General then addressed the court, and was proceeding to argue that privilege attached to the alleged libel as contained in a letter written as a warning to his sister that she should not marry Mr. Adams, when the court rose, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

The further hearing of the appeal was resumed on June 8. The Attorney-General, on resuming his argument, part heard yesterday, said he would cite authorities in order to show that if the occasion of the alleged libel was privileged, the mere want of truth in the statements made would not prove malice whether those statements were made either as a matter of opinion or on knowledge derived from other persons unless the person who made them knew that they were untrue. Unless this were established and the occasion was held to be privileged, the plaintiff in an action for libel must be nonsuited. The learned gentleman then cited the dicta of Lord Denman, Lord Campbell, and other learned authorities in support of the proposition.

The case was proceeding when the mail left.

FAILURE OF EAST INDIA MERCHANTS.

In the London Bankruptcy Court, Messrs. J. S. and J. Ranken, who were East India merchants, carrying on business in Great Winchester-street, applied for an order of discharge. They petitioned the Court in October, 1884, and they attributed their insolvency to the failure of their Bombay correspondents to remit to England the amount due to the firm. The statement of affairs showed joint liabilities amounting to £54,064 of which £11,773 only were expected to rank against the estate, and the trustee reported that the sum of £335 had been realised and £150 more would probably be obtained. The Official Receiver stated that it appeared from the evidence taken of the public examination of the bankrupts that the inability of their correspondents to make remittances became known to them in March or April, 1884, and the bankrupts nevertheless continued their business. Of the liabilities £2,230 were in respect of accommodation acceptances, for which the bankrupts received no consideration beyond a commission of 1 per cent., and the Official Receiver submitted that, having regard to the state of their affairs at the time, they had contracted debts without reasonable expectation of payment. It also appeared that in the year 1857 J. S. Ranken and the firm of which he was then a member became bankrupt, and paid a composition of 1s. in the pound, and in the year 1872 he was also a bankrupt.

Mr. Aldridge appeared for the Official Receiver; and Mr. J. Linklater for the bankrupts.

The bankrupt, James Ranken, upon being examined, stated that the business of the firm was that of exporting goods to Bombay and elsewhere. Upon the receipt of orders from their correspondents they would execute them at Manchester and elsewhere, the vendors giving time for payment so as to enable them to obtain advances from bankers and others upon the bills of lading. Advances were obtained upon this footing from the Bank of Scotland, and the Bombay correspondents, when they received the proceeds of the goods, were to remit them direct to the bank. A deficiency of about £2,900 having been ascertained with reference to the account of Messrs. Dewar and Co., of Bombay, he immediately saw Mr. Alfred Dewar, the London representative of the firm, and he promised to supply the amount. In August, 1884, the deficiency had, however, increased to between £6,000 and £7,000, and the bankrupts stopped payment shortly afterwards. They were brought down solely by the Bank of Scotland pressing them for payment of the deficiency which ought to have been met by Messrs. Dewar and Co. With reference to the accommodation bills he explained that they held the guarantee of a firm, not a part of the bills which they believed to be ample, but unfortunately the firm failed before the bills arrived at maturity.

Mr. Linklater having addressed the Court for the bankrupts,

His Honour said that although he could not grant an immediate order of discharge, he did not think there was anything in the case to call for a lengthened suspension. The order would be suspended for two months.

WELCOME HOME TO SIR JAMES FERGUSSON.

As a mark of the appreciation with which the natives of Bombay have viewed the rule of Sir James, the late Governor of that presidency, a large number of them now resident in England recently voted him a congratulatory address, which was duly handed to him on June 5 at a social gathering convened for the purpose, at the house of Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowasjee Jehanghier, 14, Kensington Park-gardens. Amongst those who accepted invitation to be present were Lord and Lady Ripon, Lord Napier and Ettrick, Sir T. and Lady Brassey, Prince Malcolm Khan, Lord George Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Kynaston Cross, Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., the Regent of Kohlapore, Sir Arthur and Lady Hobhouse, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Rogay. Mr. Gladstone, in declining the invitation, said he would have had many reasons for accepting it, but that the occasion being on a Thursday he feared the House of Commons would detain him all the evening; besides which he was obliged under the advice of his doctor to abstain as much as possible from night engagements. *betters of regret at their inability to attend* had also been received by Mr. Bhownaggree, the secretary, from Lord Northbrook, Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord Kimberley, and Lord Randolph Churchill. The address, as read by Mr. Jehangier, dwelt with particular emphasis on the endeavours made by Sir James Fergusson in his public and private capacity while in Bombay to promote *friendly feelings* and intercourse between all sections of the community to which the wisest administrators of British India had always attached the utmost importance. The members of the community of Bombay now residing in England thought it desirable that all this country should recognise the significance of well-meant attempts to promote good relations between the English and natives, as tending to the mutual advantage of both. In offering a welcome to Sir James Fergusson they expressed the hope that his large experience of India and his larger sympathies with its peoples might in the important career which awaited him here serve to promote that friendly feeling between the two countries, the expansion of which broadened the scope of England's noble mission in Hindustan. Sir James Fergusson, in reply, expressed the great gratification he felt at the compliment which had been paid to him. A very pleasant evening was afterwards passed by the numerous company.

THE BEER AND SPIRIT DUTIES.

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

In the House of Commons on June 5, the Chancellor of the Exchequer Mr. Hicks-Beach, said he would now state to the House the heads of the changes which he proposed to make in the Budget proposals, observing that it was not an usual thing to anticipate the effect of Resolutions to be proposed in Committee of Ways and Means, but he thought there were reasons why on the present occasion, with a view to enabling the convenience of the right hon. baronet and of the House, he might depart from the ordinary practice (hear, hear). Therefore, with the permission of the House, he would make the following statement, merely premising that he would not enter into any argument, as that would be quite out of place. In the first place (the right hon. gentleman continued), I think I ought to give the House the facts as far as they are now in our possession with reference to the expenditure under the Vote of Credit, and I am able to say this, that if the state of affairs which led her Majesty's Government to ask for the Vote should present aspects justifying the cessation of further preparations, we anticipate that about nine, out of the eleven millions will have been spent or the expenditure will have been pledged. More than that, I think the House will see it is not my province to state. Now, as to the matters concerning more especially the Committee of Ways and Means tonight, I have nothing to state to the House on the subject of the income Tax or other revenue in the nature of direct taxation proposed in the Budget. We shall continue to preserve that part of the Customs and Inland Revenue Bill without change, but in addition to the proposals on the subject of the Income Tax, Succession and Probate Duties on real estate, and the taxation of Corporation, we made certain proposals with respect to the taxation of spirits and the taxation of beer, and I have to ask the House to-day what it was our intention to propose that in-stead of an additional duty of 2s. per gallon on spirits, whether manufactured in the United Kingdom or imported from foreign countries, or from the colonies, we should only propose an addition of 1s. per gallon on spirits. The Resolution which I shall propose tonight in Committee of Ways and Means will carry out that intention; and I may say this without further argument in the matter, that although the practice has not been unusual of taking resolutions in Committees of Ways and Means when a duty is reduced, sometimes they have been when a duty is increased, in this case I have thought it would be fairer to the trade that the resolution should be taken in Committee of Ways and Means to-night in order that the change might be brought into operation on Tuesday next, which is the earliest practicable moment. If instead of taking the resolution in Committee of Ways and Means we waited until the Bill was passed into law, the reduction from 2s. to 1ls., or from 12s. 4d. to 11s. 4d., as the case might be, would take place at an uncertain date; but by taking Committee of Ways and Means to-night we should be able to bring the reduced duty into operation on Tuesday. The second proposal I have to make is with regard to the duty on beer. I proposed to add a shilling to the present duty of 6s. 3d. per barrel of 36 gallons, we do not propose to make any change in that increase. (Ministerial cheers.) But what we propose is, that in the Act a provision shall be inserted that the increased duty should only last until May 31 next year so that in the course of the early part of the first session of the new Parliament, and when the Budget came before Parliament, on the motion of whoever may be the Chancellor of the Exchequer, then the question of the Beer Duty would have to be considered afresh (hear, hear). They would not be done with reference to the spirit duty. I won't argue the point at this moment, but practically the House will see that if the duty on spirits are left over, to be determined on a particular day next year, the trade will be placed in a state of great disorganisation; but as to beer, inasmuch as it is practically made and consumed—I don't mean a pun—almost from hand to mouth the same objection does not exist, and by taking the increased duty up to the end of May, the receipts calculated for in the present financial year will not be affected. Then I may say at once that we propose no addition whatever to any other duty. The right hon. Baronet in the amendment which he has placed upon the paper for Monday, refers to the duty on wine (hear, hear). We do not propose to add to the wine duties, we propose to leave the Resolutions which have been already adopted in Committee of Ways and Means exactly as they stand. On that subject also I will give no reason whatever now, but we shall be quite prepared when the right hon. gentleman moves his amendment to the House why we do not think it expedient to add at the present time to the wine duties. The financial effect of the change which we have made in the spirit duty will be a loss to the revenue of $00,000£. a year. And the Budget I propose to provide additional direct taxation amounting to 3,400,000£., by raising the income tax from 5d. to 8d., and by some other source connected with the death duties, corporate property, and stamp duties on certain securities. Altogether those additional duties come to something under six millions. We propose in addition indirect taxation amounting to 1, 650,000£., viz. 900,000£. from the 2s. duty on spirits, and 750,000£. from the additional shilling on beer. The latter sum remains, of course, unchanged, and from the spirits we estimate that the shilling duty we shall receive in the present year 600,000£. instead instead of 900,000£., the two sums from beer and spirits amounting to 1,300,000£. I shall make no further statement now, as my reasons now, but I will repeat that I shall be prepared, on the second reading of the Bill, to justify the steps which I have proposed.

The House was sitting when the mail left.

OBITUARY.

GEN. HOPE DICK.

In the person of General Hope Dick, who died on Sunday at his residence at Cheltenham at the age of 93 years, one of the oldest officers of the Indian Army has passed away. He entered the Bengal Infantry as far back as the year 1808, and served in Rewah in 1813. He was engaged in the Mahratta and Pindaree war in 1817-18, and took part in the reduction of Dhamony and the storming and capture of Gurrah Mundiah. He obtained a captaincy in 1823, was promoted to the rank of major 1838, and commanded the 56th Bengal Native Infantry at the battle of Maharajpore in 1843, for which service he received the bronze star and the brevet of lieutenant-colonel. His subsequent promotions were—colonel in 1854, major-general in 1856, lieutenant-general in 1868, and general in 1875.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. D. CAMPBELL.

Lieutenant-General John Douglas Campbell, of the Royal (late Bengal) Engineers, died last week at his residence, Gwalior-house, Southgate, aged 66 years. General Campbell entered the Army in 1840 and obtained a lieutenancy in 1844. He served in the Gwalior campaign, of 1843-44, and took part in the battle of Maharajpore. He was also engaged in the Burmese war of 1852-3, including the capture of Pegu and its first and second defence. The gallant officer was promoted to a captaincy in 1854, and served at Agra during the Indian rebellion, being present at the action of the Nusseraban mutineers in July, 1857. His subsequent promotions were—lieutenant-colonel in 1861, colonel in 1866, major-general in 1868, and lieutenant-general in 1877.

COL. J. G. S. MATHESON.

Colonel John Grant Sombre Matheson, of the Bengal Staff Corps, died last week, after a lingering illness, at Steartfield, Paignton, Devon. The deceased, who was in his 54th year, entered the Army in 1847, and served throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-9, taking part in the action of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, and the Battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and also in the pursuit of the Sikhs and Afghans. He obtained a lieutenancy in 1853, and served with a field force in Tharawaddie, Barmah, in 1853-4. The gallanb officer was promoted to a captaincy in 1862, and became maor in 1867, lieutenant-colonel in

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ENGINEERS & IRON FOUNDERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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CASTINGS & FORGINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

MORTAR MILLS,
FIXED OR PORTABLE.
ROAD ROLLERS,
ALL SIZES,
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FOR MARKETS, RAILWAY STATIONS, STORES, &c.

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Always in Stock,
ALLEN'S CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS.
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HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

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MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

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Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

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The Finest **WHISKY** Scotland Produces

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SPECIAL BLEND — *extra old.*

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Of Wine Merchants in Punjaub, N.-W.P., and throughout India.
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In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

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A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
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KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS,
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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to detain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit."

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WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.
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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—*See Medical Press, Lancet, Brit. Med. Jour., &c.*

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Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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NOTICES.

THE

"OPEN SESAME"

SPIRIT STAND,
OF
NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the
SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA
has been secured by us for a Term.

The advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number:—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the Stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3883.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

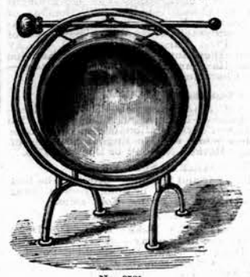
3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:—
With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles, Cut all over, Rs. 95.
The same with Three bottles Rs. 135 *& Rs.* 150 *Cash*

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A new Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon Servants and to announce Meals, or the arrival of Visitors, &c.



No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26 Cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
May 30, 1885.

NOTICES.

READ BROTHERS, LONDON — THE DOG'S HEAD BOTTLING

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

V *Protected by Royal Letters Patent,* R
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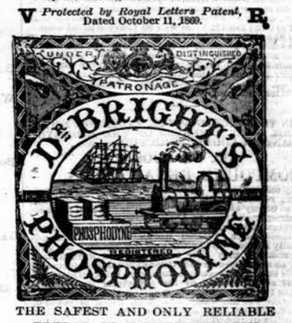

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PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—
Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.
And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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